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Secretary Gage Says the Revenue Will Exceed the Expenditures.

GOVERNMENT NEEDS ALL

Expenditures in October Exceeded the Receipts.

PROGRAMME OF THE SESSION

Appropriation Bills, New Laws for Regular Army and Legislation Necessary for the Government of Hawaii Will Probably Occupy the Main Part of the Three Month's Time—No Extra Session Will be Necessary.

Washington, November 14.—The Washington Post will say tomorrow that the war tax will not be abolished at the coming session of congress, and that there will be no revision of the tariff whatever. It bases this announcement upon the positive statement made today by Chairman Dingley of the ways and means committee, who, in an interview, says:

"The government will need for some time all the revenue produced by the war taxes. During October the war expenditures exceeded the war revenue by some $11,000,000, and this month they will be $10,000,000 in excess. This being the case there will be no change this fiscal year. The war revenue act will continue in force and unchanged, except, perhaps, in a few minor administrative features, for at least a year longer.

"It is hardly necessary to add," continued Mr. Dingley, "that there will be no revision of the tariff, although I have seen some statements to the effect that such a revision is contemplated.

Programme of the Session.

"The session is limited to three months, and that short period will be mainly occupied in passing the appropriation bills. In enacting new laws for the regular army and in deciding upon the legislation necessary for the government of Hawaii. In addition to these important matters, the usual number of routine matters will arise. From the present outlook, the session will be well under way before the treaty of peace with Spain will be laid before the senate and the ratification of that document may not be accomplished long before the 4th of March arrives.

"Will that necessitate an extra session?"

"It is, of course, impossible," said Mr. Dingley, "to know what will arise between the first of December and the 4th of next March, but so far as the present outlook can form a basis for judgment, I should say that no extra session will be necessary or desirable, unless some new question should arise. In the first place, we shall not know until the treaty of peace has been ratified what new possessions we are to have and what legislation is necessary for them, and even then we will be in no position to act intelligently. I think that the military administration ought to be continued for at least a year longer. Military administration means the maintenance of order, the establishment of sanitary regulations, the giving of assistance to those who may need it. It will bring order out of chaos and afford us time to determine the wisest legislation. Time always enlightens and certainly when congress meets at its regular session in December of next year we will be much better equipped to consider the proper method of dealing with our new possessions."

"For my part," added Mr. Dingley, "I hope that the territory to be added will be no larger than is absolutely necessary. I realize that in some cases it may be easier to hold than it will be to let go, but at the same time I hope that the treaty when it is presented to the senate will provide for the acquisition of a minimum amount of territory."

SEMATOR JONES

NEVADA'S SENATOR CLAIMS THAT HE WILL HAVE TWO-THIRDS MAJORITY IN THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Chicago, Nov. 14.—United States Senator Stewart, of Nevada, today telegraphed the following to the Associated Press from Carson, Nev.:

"The legislature of Nevada is composed of 45 members on joint ballot. The silver party has elected 30. The silver Democrats have elected two, who will undoubtedly act with the silver party. The Republicans have elected 13, but two of their seats are seriously contested. The silver party in its convention endorsed me for United States senator, and I shall undoubtedly have two-thirds majority in the legislature. It is not publicly known how the Republicans will vote. No silver party man is running against me and no straight-out Republican is sure of the Republican vote. In 1892 I received the unanimous vote of the silver men and Republicans.

GOVERNMENT OF HAWAII.

Senator Cullom Preparing a Report on the Matter.

Washington, Nov. 14.—Senator Cullom, chairman of the Hawaiian committee, has arrived in Washington and will at once begin the preparation of the report which he expects to have completed in time for presentation to congress.

"I believe congress will have enough before it to keep it in continuous session for the next year," said the senator. "The results of the war with Spain, the consideration of the treaty of peace, and the legislation for the government of the colonies that will be acquired under that treaty will take time, in addition to many other matters of more or less importance that confront congress.

"I do not believe there will be any cavilling about the Hawaiian islands, as we acquired them by the process of annexation and not as an incident of war. There may, however, be a difference of opinion with respect to our other possessions, but these opinions will in time be wiped out. Our interests demand that a cable to Honolulu should be built. With the Philippines in our possession, we ought to extend this cable to Japan, and from there to Manila. The treaty of peace will hardly reach the senate much before the expiration of the present congress, but the new body will be guided by the wishes of the president and accept the conclusions of the treaty of Paris.

"The Cuban situation furnishes a problem of an entirely different character. Our pledge with respect to that country has been given. The establishment there of a stable government is a matter of vital consequence and cannot be accomplished without act on of some sort on our part.

"The march of events has pointed out once more the imperative necessity for closer means of transportation between the Atlantic and the Pacific. Arguments favoring the construction of a Nicaraguan canal are more forcible than ever before. A bill providing for its construction will undoubtedly be reported early by Senator Morgan, who is more enthusiastic than ever on that subject. In my opinion this canal ought to built under government control, and I see no reason why the proper kind of an arrangement cannot be made with the two governments through whose territory the canal will pass."

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FAMOUS SEA MURDER CASE WILL END IN EXECUTION OF THE MURDERER ON THE 9TH OF DECEMBER

Washington, Nov. 14.—The United States supreme court today affirmed the judgment of the lower court, and denied a writ of habeas corpus to John Anderson, convicted and sentenced to be hanged after a trial in Norfolk, Va., for the murder of the mate of the Olive Pierce. Chief Justice Fuller in announcing the decision held that Anderson had not been denied constitutional right in not having counsel of his own choice at the trial.

The Anderson case has attracted wide-spread attention, being a sea tragedy of singular romance and atrocity.

The schooner Olive Peck sailed from Boston laden with lumber, for a point on the river Platte, Brazil. When 150 miles off the coast of Brazil, Anderson, a Swede, had an altercation with the captain. When the latter retired to the cabin, Anderson followed and shot the captain dead. He then armed himself heavily and went on deck, where, mounted on the forecastle, he terrorized all on board. The mate, who was aloft, was called down, and, while pleading for his life, was shot four times. Then the crew were ordered to throw the dying mate overboard, and on protesting that he was not dead, were assured that he was "dead enough." This done, the crew were marched below at the point of a pistol and ordered to throw the captain overboard. Then Anderson directed that oil be thrown over the lumber, after which the oil-soaked ship was set afire and the murderous crew took to the boats.

Anderson was apprehended at Bahia, Brazil, and sent north on the United States gunboat Lancaster. He was tried and convicted in the United States court at Norfolk, Va., and a stubborn fight was made up to the supreme court, the conviction being confirmed. The last move was in the present application for a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that Anderson's constitutional rights were invaded when the lower court assigned his counsel instead of giving him counsel of his own choice.

Chief Justice Fuller in announcing the court's opinion, said the records of the case showed that no fundamental right had been denied Anderson, but that he had been represented from first to last by able counsel. The time when counsel was not present was at a preliminary hearing of Anderson, but this was not used in the subsequent trial. The decision of the lower court was affirmed. The effect of this will be to have the execution, which had been stayed until December 9 next, carried out.

The chief justice announced that the court would take a recess until the 28th instant, at which time it was hoped the rules in bankruptcy proceedure would be announced.

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Large Crowds of People Turn Out to See the Famous Cuban Commander.

New York, Nov. 14.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana describes the arrival there of General Calixto Garcia and his fellow envoys en route to Washington on a mission from the Cuban government. They journeyed from Santa Cruz del Sur to Batabano, on the south coast, by steamer. As the boat neared the wharf in Batabano there was seen a strong battalion of Spanish troops drawn up as a guard of honor for the reception of the commissioners.

The Cubans at first thought that some objection was to be made to Garcia's sailing. This, however, was marked by no incident, and he quietly boarded the train at Batabano, and at all stations along the route large crowds of spectators turned out to see the Cuban leader. With the exception of a few cheers there were no demonstrations until the train stopped at Clenaga, a few miles from Havana. There a committee of officers from Menocal's camp at Marinao awaited his arrival, and many prominent Cubans residents of Havana were also gathered there, among whom were Frederick Mora, Leyte Vidal, Brigadier Armando Rivas and Captain Ramon Menidiza, formerly aide to General Lawton at Santiago.

Owing to the disturbances in the city, the Cubans were strongly of the opinion that Garcia should not enter Havana, and it was believed he would leave the train at Clenaga and go from there to Marinao. Contrary to these expectations, he determined to enter the city, principally with the object of seeing his mother. He left the train at Carlos Tercero, the next station to the terminus at Villa Nueva. There a huge crowd awaited him, and it was with difficulty that he was able to escape. One of the first to meet the general was Perfecto Lacosta, vice president of the Cuban junta. He was presented to the other members. Many ladies were also present, several of whom threw their arms around Garcia and kissed him.

Eventually, after considerable delay, he was able to reach his carriage, and was driven rapidly into the city to the house where his mother awaited him.

Colonel Humphrey, who is to be quartermaster general for the entire island, is expected on Wednesday.

Dr. Brunner reports that the health of the city is threatened by the large number of soldiers quartered in the streets.

General Blanco has been authorized to draw $2,600,000 from the Madrid treasury.

ANOTHER RECORD.

Major Taylor Lowers World's Time for Third of a Mile.

Philadelphia, Nov. 14.—Major Taylor, the crack colored bicyclist, today broke another world's record on the board track at Woodside Park. He rode for the third of a mile record of 30 1-5 made by Willie Windle in the fall of 1895, and was successful in his first attempt. Taylor had a quintuple pacing. A strong breeze was blowing down the back stretch.

The pace, to all appearance, was perfect, but was not fast enough for Taylor who kept urging them to go faster. Time 29 4-5.

The Obdam Arrived.

New York, Nov. 14.—The transport Obdam, from Porto Rico and Santiago, with 72 convalescents and discharged soldiers and several civilians, arrived here today and anchored in the upper bay. During the voyage to this city, Elmer Hathaway of Fort Riley, Kas., a member of the hospital corps, who was put on board at Santiago as a convalescent, died of consumption and was buried at sea.

Inspector Will Be Present.

Washington, Nov. 14.—The Indian inspector now at the Creek nation has sent a telegram to the department saying that he intends to be present through the counting of the votes on the Dawes agreement ratification, but making no mention of any trouble in that nation.

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Five Hours of Vigorous Debate Before the Vote Was Taken.

VOTE BY LARGE MAJORITY

Opposition to the Action of Abandoning the Temple Project as an Affiliated Interest of the Union Decared it to be an Act of Repudiation of a Moral Obligation—Election of Officers Today.

St. Paul, Nov. 14.—The W. C. T. U., by a vote of 285 to 71, decided to abandon the Temple project as an affiliated interest. Five hours of animated, vigorous, and occasionally bitter and personal, debating was necessary before the vote was reached. The opposition to this action declared it was an act of repudiation of a moral obligation and fought every inch of ground, but most of the leaders were against them and carried their point. Just before adjourning Mrs. Dunham presented some resolutions on the subject which may precipitate the whole controversy once more if she calls them up in the morning as is expected.

A Plea for Completion.

At the beginning of this afternoon's session the president announced the Temple as the order of business. Mrs. Matilda Becars of Illinois read her report on the Temple, which was a full history of the building and the connection of the W. C. T. U. with the enterprise. She made a strong plea for the convention to stand by the Temple and criticised sharply the action of the general officers against the Temple. She read new letters from Marshall Field, dated Nov. 2, 1898, in which he promised to extend such obligations as he may be interested in and in addition he will give $50,000 cash to pay obligations of interest soon to become due and $50,000 in stock, or a total of $100,000. Notwithstanding the rule adopted against applause there was a hearty and general burst of applause at this announcement. The burden of the report was a plea for the completion of the Temple as a fitting memorial to Miss Willard.

The annual report of the financial secretary, Miss Sarah G. Johnson, on the Temple fund, showed balance on hand one year ago, $28,761; receipts during the year, $12,928; total receipts, $71,689; expenditures, $11,656; balances on hand, $60,032.

An Adverse Report.

The recording secretary, Mrs. Hoffman, read the report of the action of the executive committee, adverse to the Temple, and Mrs. Chambers of Pennsylvania moved its adoption. As a substitute Mrs. Dunham of Iowa moved that, in view of the 1891 convention endorsement of the enterprise, this convention pledge itself to the Temple in the matter of retiring the trust bonds.

It was decided, however, to consider the report instead of the substitute, and the discussion was taken up energetically. Then followed a long parliamentary wrangle, waged mainly over the method by which the vote should be taken. A yea and nay vote was finally decided upon and then the ladies recovered their equanimity by rising and singing "Rock of Ages," after which the affairs of the Temple came on again.

Miss Dow, of Maine, reported $22,916 paid in on the Temple trust fund on which interest of $291 has accrued. A few trust bonds have been purchased and the balance of cash on hand now is $22,291. As an incidental motion the action of the executive board in securing some of these trust bonds was ratified. The general discussion was then resumed the motion being to adopt the action of the executive committee in declaring the Temple to be no longer an affiliated interest to the W. C. T. U.

A Rattling Debate.

The recording secretary, Mrs. Hoffman, made an eloquent argument in support of the executive committee. After she finished, the debates were limited to three minutes each and a rattling debate followed, in which the memory of Miss Willard was invoked by both sides. The debate was protracted, and it was several times found necessary to open the windows and cool and freshen the air. Finally, after all who wanted to speak had been allowed their limited time, Miss Anna A. Gordon was permitted to close the debate, speaking against the temple, the previous question being order to further remarks, which were unlimited as to time. Her speech was largely made up of a recitation of what Miss Willard, in the last few months of her life, has said in regard to the temple and her hopelessness regarding its success. There had been much confusion during this debate, but Miss Gordon spoke amid intense silence.

The Roll Call.

At ten minutes before 7 the secretaries began the roll call on the motion to adopt the action of the executive committee in abandoning the temple. It was a long roll call, lasting 42 minutes, nearly ten minutes more than required for changes and counting. The vote resulted 285 to 71, the temple being dropped as an affiliated body.

Election of officers will come up tomorrow, and present indications are that Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens will be elected president without difficulty, as also the other officers, so far as they seek re-election.

PRIZE MONEY.

Captain Sigsbee Comes in for the First Allotment.

New York, Nov. 14.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Washington says:

Captain Sigsbee, who commanded the Maine, will be the first officer of the navy to secure an allotment of prize money on account of the war with Spain. The judge advocate general of the navy has transmitted to the fourth auditor of the treasury the legal documents in the case of the British collier Restormel, which was captured by Captain Sigsbee, when in command of the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul, off Santiago, to which port the steamer was bound in an attempt to deliver coal to Cervera's squadron. Had the machinery of the Restormel been successful it is not likely that the Spanish vessels would have remained as long as they did in Santiago harbor, and probably they would have escaped before Admiral Sampson had an opportunity to establish the systematic blockade which eventually resulted in their swift destruction.

Although the Restormel was released by the American prize court, her cargo was declared within the prize statutes, and was appraised at $12,000. According to the law half of this amount goes to the government and the other half to the officers and crew of the vessel making the capture. The treasury department is fully prepared to make the payments at once and within a few days it is expected that government checks will be mailed to all aboard the St. Paul entitled to participation in the $6,000, including the employes of the American line who volunteered for service on the steamer when she was commissioned in the navy. As Captain Sigsbee at the time of the capture was acting independently of any superior officer, he will receive the maximum share ever allowed a commanding officer by the statutes, which is three-twentieths of the net proceeds of the prize, amounting in this instance to $900, the remaining $5,325 being divided among all others borne upon the books of the ship at the rates of their respective pay. Had the Restormel been of equal or superior force to the St. Paul, none of the money would have been declared to the United States, but the entire prize would have gone to the St. Paul.

The navy department is rapidly completing the adjudication of the numerous prize awards resulting from the war, and in a few weeks most of them will be paid. The case of the Restormel was finished first, because it was the simplest, the most complex being those covering the destruction of the Spanish fleet in Manila harbor by Admiral Dewey's squadron, and that of the battle of July 3, the latter involving by far the greatest amount of money and presenting the greatest difficulty. Admiral Sampson will get one-twentieth of the bounty for Cervera's fleet and Admiral Schley one-fiftieth.

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MUTINY OF THE ORDEN PUBLICO FORCES FINALLY SETTLED—EVACUATION COMMISSION WILL MEET WEDNESDAY.

Havana, Nov. 14.—The mutiny of the orden publico forces, which for two days has threatened the peace of this city, resulted in a dissolution of that body today, when after the payment of some arrears and promise of full liquidation, the revolting troops laid down their arms. Captain General Blanco then ordered all the foot and mounted regiments of the orden publico disbanded.

As originally planned it was intended that the mutiny should have extended to the guardia civile and the artillery regulars, and it would, in that event, have assumed much greater importance and might perhaps have inaugurated a reign of bloodshed and terror upon the island.

Last night the guardia civile outposts stationed at Arroyo Appolo, Jesus Del Monte Calvario and Managua, on the outskirts of Havana, numbering about 200 men, gave indications of an intention to follow the example of the orden publico and come to the captain general's palace to make a demonstration against the withholding of their pay.

The military authorities, as a measure of precaution, sent a battalion of regulars to the barracks, and a similar precaution was taken at the guardia civile barracks in Havana, no communication between the two detachments being allowed.

The United States and Spanish evacuation commissioners will hold a joint session on Wednesday morning to determine definitely the limits regarding property which the Spaniards may remove and dispose of.

The Alicante with 900 members of the orden publico and 20 officers and 900 soldiers of the regular forces sailed this afternoon.

NAVAL OFFICER'S SUICIDE.

Lieutenant Drexel Was the Victim of Mental Derangement.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 14.—Lieut. Herman G. Drexel, of the United States navy, committed suicide in the Carrollton hotel today by shooting himself in the head.

Drexel was about 40 years old. He entered the navy on September 22, 1858, at Annapolis, having been appointed from Ohio. On May 4, 1896, he was made a lieutenant. During the Spanish-American war he served on board the Puritan, following that war he was transferred to the Essex, and was recently ordered to Manila, it is said, on account of his value as an officer which marked him out for continued active duty.

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 14.—Lieutenant Drexel was well known here, having been stationed here before the war with Spain. He was under treatment several times for mental derangement. He imagined that he was in a state of physical and mental collapse and unfit for further duty. Rest restored him.

Mrs. Drexel and her two children boarded at the Maitland hotel, and left this morning for Washington, where, according to her statement, she was to have met her husband. It is surmised that she hoped to obtain for him a change of orders.

WILLIAM'S ARMY.

Will Be Gradually Increased by About 15,000 Men.

Berlin, Nov. 14.—The semi-official papers announce that the German army will be gradually increased by about 15,000 men.

Held Up by Indians.

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 14.—Henry Simpson, a large horse dealer of Manitoba, who has just returned here from an unsuccessful attempt to reach the Klondike via the Edmonton route, declares that he and his party were held up at Hell Gate canon, Lizard river, by Indians with guns and forced to give the Redskins their outfits. Thirty mounted police and two carloads of Huskie dogs have arrived here enroute to Klondike.

JAY H. ADAMS.

Prominent Attorney of Northwest Fell from a Train.

Spokane, Wash., Nov. 14.—The dead body of Jay H. Adams, one of the prominent attorneys of the state, was found near the Northern Pacific tracks today in the vicinity of Hope, Idaho, with the skull caved in. Mr. Adams fell from a moving train last night and struck on the rocks 45 feet below the track. He was counsel for the Great Northern and Spokane & Northern Railway companies. The body was brought here for burial.

Sensation Discredited.

Washington, Nov. 14.—The first intimation that there has been anything like an organized conspiracy to prevent the sailing of the cruiser Buffalo, reached the navy department through the newspapers and, it must be said, the officials gave very little credence to this story. They say it is frequently the case when a vessel is hurried away from the navy yard after hasty repairs, as was the Buffalo, things go wrong to such an extent as to excite some suspicion in some minds that some evil-minded persons are responsible. The finding of some small articles belonging to sailors' kits inside of the condensors is not of itself a fact inexplainable, except upon the theory of conspiracy to damage the ship. Such things have often been enclosed in boilers and cylinders by careless workmen. The bad condition of the valves, which has been referred to as an evidence of tampering, is also explained by the fact that the machinery of the Buffalo suffered very much not only from neglect, but from bad handling as well during the several years she lay at anchor in Brazilian waters.

Bank Retired From Business.

San Francisco, Nov. 14.—The Pacific Banking company, one of the oldest institutions on the coast, has retired from business and transferred all its assets, valued at over $1,000,000, to the Crocker Woolworth National bank of this city. This action is due solely to the personal wishes of the stockholders.

[illegible]

Hong Kong Representatives of the Philippine Natives Complain that Spaniards are Given More Recognition and Shown Greater Friendliness by Americans than are the Leaders of the Filipinos' Army.

Hong Kong, Nov. 14.—The Filipino junta, representatives of General Aguinaldo and the Filipino government here, have drawn up what they design "An appeal to President McKinley and the American people," but what in reality is rather in the nature of an arraignment of American actions in the Philippines.

John Barret, formerly United States minister to Siam, was asked by the junta to present the memorial to the United States government and people. Mr. Barret replied that, while he could have no official influence regarding the status of the matter, he was satisfied that the document which represented the sentiments of the Filipinos would receive, at the hands of the Americans, all the consideration it merited.

Intervention Asked.

The memorial says:

"We, the Hong Kong representatives of our countrymen, appeal to the great and good judgment of President McKinley and the spirit of fairness and justice of the American people, as it is always shown in their regard for the petitions of the weak and oppressed.

"While the fate of the islands is still undecided and we are doing all in our power to prevent a conflict between the Americans and Filipinos—awaiting patiently the conclusion of the Paris conference—we implore the intervention of the president, supported by the will of the people, to end the slights shown our leaders, soldiers and people by some of the American military and naval officers, although we do not wish to wrong Admiral Dewey or General Otis."

Tension Grows Greater.

The memorial then avers that "false reports are spread broadcast alleging that the Filipinos are responsible for the friction," points out that the tension is greater every day, and any moment a shot may be fired at an irresponsible American or Filipino soldier, leading to great bloodshed, and beseeches the United States "to help the junta to control our own people by directing American officials at Manila to temper their actions with friendship, justice and fairness."

"From the commencement of the hostilities," continues the memorial, "the Filipinos acceded to all the American demands, but after bottling up the Spaniards in Manila the Filipinos were completely ignored when the Americans advanced and thus deprived them of the fruits of victory. Now, after months of campaigning, the Filipino troops have been ordered beyond the suburbs, where they have no quarters and where supplies are difficult to obtain. All our launches have been seized because of foolish rumors that we would attack the Americans and when we asked explanations we were not even answered. The Spaniards, of late, the enemies of the Americans, have been shown every consideration while the Filipinos, their friends and allies, are often treated as enemies."

After asserting that the Filipinos uniformly acted upon the advice of the Americans and were informally recognized by them until Manila was captured, the memorial goes on to say:

Bad Faith Alleged.

"We can only attribute this sudden change to orders from Washington to American officials at Manila to avoid compromising the American government by a recognition of the Filipinos or their government. The Americans are carrying out these instructions literally, losing sight of the former friendly intercourse and of the assurances the American officials gave Aguinaldo, which he communicated to his followers."

After emphasizing the junta's "absolute confidence in President McKinley and the people of the great republic," stating that our protests are not prompted by animosity, but are directed against conditions arising at Manila and not against the American government and people," acknowledging "our gratitude to American arms for destroying the Spanish power in the Philippines" and "expressing a hope that the islands are not to be returned to Spain," the memorial concludes thus:

"We await the arbitrament of the peace commission with even greater interest than the Americans, because it concerns our land, our happiness and our freedom. In the meantime, we shall pray for peace and a perfect understanding with the Americans."

[illegible]

First Colorado Regiment Will Return to the United States Within a Few Months.

Denver, Nov. 14.—Governor Alva Adams has received a letter from Adjutant General Corbin, containing the information that the volunteer regiments now on duty at Manila will be returned home as soon as other volunteer regiments can be gotten to the Philippines to replace them.

The letter was written in triplicate copies, going to Governor Adams, Senator Teller and Congressman Shafroth. It was in reply to a request from these three gentlemen, asking the discharge of a member of the First Colorado, and, after acknowledging the receipt of the request, continues:

"In reply I have the honor to inform you that it is the purpose of the war department to return to the United States within a few months the volunteer regiments now serving in Manila, other volunteer regiments now being on their way to replace them, and it is believed that this will have been accomplished and the soldier referred to returned to you about as soon as though his discharge were ordered immediately."

This means that the First Colorado regiment boys will soon be at home again to receive the praise and rewards their bravery has so richly merited.

A Modest Request.

Santiago de Cuba, Nov. 14.—The Santiago chamber of commerce has requested General Wood, governor of the military department, to turn over to its treasurer all moneys received as taxes on shipping, for harbor improvements, proposing to undertake the future collections and to take charge of the harbor work without government supervision. It is not probable that General Wood will accede to this request.

PEACE COMMISSION

AS WAS EXPECTED NO JOINT SESSION WAS HELD YESTERDAY—SPECULATION AS TO SPAIN'S REPLY.

Paris, Nov. 14.—In accordance with the arrangement announced last week no joint session of the peace commissions was held today.

It may now be definitely stated that Spain will not sign a treaty of peace which yields her no more from the Philippine islands than has thus far been offered or indicated by the Americans. Should the latter announce that the United States is only willing to reimburse Spain for pacific expenditures in the Philippine islands, the Spanish commissioners will reply that their mission is finished.

A dispatch to the Temps from Madrid says the officials there do not believe the peace negotiations will be broken off. It adds:

"If the United States persist in their present claims, Spain will accept the conditions after formally announcing at a session of the commission and in a circular to the powers that she yields to force and owing to the impossibility of renewing the war without unobtainable assistance in defense of her rights."

FEVER IN HAVANA

COLONEL BLISS REPORTS THAT THE CITY HAS NEVER BEEN IN A WORSE SANITARY CONDITION THAN AT PRESENT.

New York, November 14.—Among the passengers who arrived here on the steamer Yucatan from Havana was Colonel H. J. Bliss of the subsistence department of the army. Colonel Bliss was ordered to Cuba October 14 to locate camp sites for the army of occupation. He brings with him a report of the work done there. When asked as to the present state of affairs in Havana the colonel said that the city was in a filthy condition.

"I do not believe," he said, "that the city has ever been in a worse shape. The people are seriously alarmed over the spread of yellow fever. They realize that there are no facilities for fighting the dread disease, and that it will spread quickly if the city remains in the present unsanitary condition. The people there seem to think that the city is a good place to keep away from unless they are there on business.

"The Spaniards are bringing their troops from the interior cities to the coast towns, and I believe that they are going on as fast as they can with the work of evacuation."

CUBAN DELEGATES.

GENERAL GARCIA AND HIS ASSOCIATES WILL LEAVE MARIANAO FOR THEIR TRIP TO WASHINGTON TOMORROW.

Havana, November 14.—General Garcia and his staff and other delegates from the so-called Cuban assembly will remain at their Marianao headquarters until Wednesday, when they will leave for Washington. The delegates expect a satisfactory outcome of their conference with the president.

The Cuban delegates, at their last session at Santa Cruz Del Sur, resolved to discharge all men who have been enlisted since August 14, the date of the cessation of hostilities, and to give an indefinite leave of absence to all officers and men desirous of being discharged from the Cuban army, provided that they give their place of residence and sign a pledge to return to the ranks in case they are called upon to do so. The assembly has adjourned until the return of its commission from Washington.

The assembly has constituted Domingo Capote, president; Ferando Freyre and Hugo Robert, vice presidents, and Manuel Marin Caronsdo and Porfirio Valiente, secretaries.

The delegates and all the officers of the Cuban army who have returned here have been the objects of an enthusiastic welcome on the part of their countrymen, though the best of order prevailed.

Cubans arriving here from Guara say the most friendly relations prevail between Cubans and Americans there.

[illegible]

DISPUTED JURISDICTION IN THE CASE OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN IMPRISONED IN MEXICO FOR MURDER.

Washington, Nov. 14.—The state department is making strong effort to secure the release of an American, Temple, who is in jail in Mexico on a charge of murder committed in the United States, and it has instructed Mr. Powell Clayton, United States minister to Mexico, to address himself directly to the Mexican foreign office on that subject.

The principle involved in the case is regarded as of the highest importance, for if Temple is held for trial by the Mexican authorities, it will amount to an admission on the part of the United States of the right of Mexico to exercise extra-territorial jurisdiction over American soil. Substantially the same claim was involved in the celebrated Cutting case which came near causing a breach of friendly relations and it arose again in the more recent case of Leonardo Pacheco. Cutting was released by the Mexican government only after trial. Pacheco was released, but not on our demand, and in no case has the Mexican government surrendered its view that it had a right to try a person in Mexico for an offense committed in the United States. Cutting was in jail for several months and Pacheco for two years. It is not at all probable that any such delay will be permitted in the Temple case, for the Arizona authorities might easily bring the matter to an issue by demanding the extradition of Temple for killing a man within the border of their territory.

But even accepting the Mexican contention that it could try an American for killing a Mexican in the United States it seems probable that the state department can demonstrate that the man, Arellya, who was killed by Temple was not, as his name would imply, a Mexican. The authorities say that he was born in that territory and although his parents were unnaturalized Mexicans under our law he was a United States citizen. If this fact is established legally the Mexican government will be put in the peculiar position of trying one American citizen for killing another American citizen on American soil.

Henderson Favors Reed.

Dubuque, Ia., Nov. 14.—In an interview today Congressman D. B. Henderson said:

"I see my name is being mentioned in connection with the speakership of the next house. This is wholly without my authority. I am not a candidate for that office. If Mr. Reed desires a re-election, and I presume he does, I am for his re-election."

[illegible]

Intense Cold Will Doubtless Cause Much Distress Throughout the Winter—The Fire Was Caused by a Lady With a Penchant for Throwing Lighted Lamps at Her Friends—There was no Insurance.

Seagway, Alaska, Nov. 7, via Victoria, B. C., Nov. 14.—Returning Klondikers arriving in this city today bring the news that the city of Dawson has been visited with a $500,000 fire in which 40 buildings were burned, including the new postoffice building and some of the best buildings in the city. The fire took place on the morning of October 16 and started in the Green Tree saloon.

Threw a Lighted Lamp.

The blaze was started as the result of a row between two women of the town, in which one of the women, known as Belle Mitchell, threw a lighted lamp at another woman. The lamp broke, the oil spread and in a few seconds the building was on fire. The fire started at 5:20 a. m. The fire of a year ago was started by this same woman, who threw a lamp at a man with whom she had a quarrel. A month ago she tried to burn her own place on Third avenue in Dawson by throwing a lamp at a woman and nearly caused a conflagration by again losing her temper and wielding another lighted lamp.

The news of the conflagration was brought out by several of the miners who arrived in this city. The steamer Ora left Dawson Oct. 20 and 20 through passengers reached Bennett yesterday morning.

Wind Was Blowing.

At the time the police gong sounded the fire alarm, a light wind was blowing down the Yukon and the people at once saw that it would require speedy and quick work to save the town from total destruction. The postoffice was the next building south of the Green Tree saloon and the work of getting the letters and parcels out was quickly attended to. Although nearly all the mail matter was saved, it is in great confusion.

All that remains to show where 40 buildings stood are a few blackened logs and the town was saved from total destruction by the fire engine. If it had not been that about 2,000 men turned out and worked like Trojans with wet blankets, buckets of water and axes, and rallied in the operation of the fire apparatus, the whole town would have gone up in smoke. The Klondike Nugget of the 15th ultimo says that the losses will be difficult to estimate, but the following list is given out:

List of Losses.

Worden hotel, loss $40,000; Pattison & McGrath's New England saloon, $44,000; postoffice building, owned by Alex McDonald, $10,000; Green Tree saloon, total loss $35,000; Empire bakery building, fully occupied, $40,000; McPherson & Johnson, stock and building, $20,000; Vancouver hotel, $25,000; John Sargent, saloon, $3,000; New York Store and Ladies' Bazar, $21,000; Cass & Gilsey, $8,000; Maison Torton, Jack Thorn, proprietor, and Nellie Lewis and several others, $43,000; Hibbard, boot and shoe store and 16 small buildings, $8,000; E. A. Suter, jewelry, lost everything he had; L. Flatow, tailor, in same building, both were away, total loss, $16,000; John McDonald, stock and building, tailors, $6,000; George Brewett, tailor, $8,000; Foley, butcher, $5,000; Seattle lunch counter, total loss, $9,000; restaurants, small stores, etc., on the opposite side of the street, $22,000; 12 cabins, furniture, etc., $1,800; damage to buildings by water, $70,000; damage to goods and stocks throughout the entire burned district claimed by the losers to be $500,000, deducting 50 per cent, $50,000; total is $503,000.

Was No Insurance.

There is no insurance at Dawson and the loss falls entirely on the individuals. The mounted police are investigating the origin of the fire. It was at first thought that the fire was of incendiary origin, but this suspicion has been entirely dissipated by the miners who left the city.

The miners now in Skaway left Dawson Ora and White Horse, transferred to the steamer Olive May and came to Bennett. From White pass they came to this city on the railroad, which is operating two trains daily between this city and the pass.

Very little ice was found in the upper river, which is remarkable for this time of the year. The first ice seen was coming out of the Teheena into the Yukon. At Marsh lake there was a little ice, but it was not over a quarter of an inch thick and the steamer had no difficulty in pushing her way through. The Ora is the last steamer of the season. All the rest are now tied up until the river opens in the spring.

It is said there is not enough lumber and window glass in Dawson to rebuild the burned district and that the people are in distress and will have to live in tents for the rest of the winter.

STILL IN THE WOODS.

Wilmington Authorities Trying to Persuade Negroes to Return.

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 14.—The city authorities are bending every energy toward persuading the refugee negroes who are in the woods to return to their homes.

The military patrol was discontinued today and the city is policed by a force of 75 men. Conditions are resuming a normal state.

Methodists Will Investigate.

New York, Nov. 14.—The Methodist preachers' meeting passed a resolution to have a committee appointed to investigate certain "outrages alleged to have been committed recently upon colored citizens of North Carolina."

The chairman, the Rev. Dr. Thomas C. Poulson, appointed Dr. W. H. Broome, colored, and two white clergymen, Rev. Dr. Clark Wright and Rev. Dr. Adams, of Brooklyn, as the committee.

Southern Pastimes.

Charleston, S. C., Nov. 14.—A special to the News and Courier from Greenwood says:

A telephone message received here tonight says a negro woman was shot near Pine Grove church by a party of white men who were on their way here. No particulars are obtainable, except that her house was fired into by a passing crowd and that one ball struck her in the abdomen.

[illegible]

[illegible] Governor of the Province, Writes Interesting Letter to His Parents Here.

Peaceful Scenes Succeed the Storm of Battle—Destruction and Desolation Everywhere—Perez's Entry Into Guantanamo.

Major Edward Wilson of the Third U. S. voluntary infantry, military governor of the province of Guantanamo, has written the following interesting letter to his brother, Mr. Philip D. Wilson, of this city. Major Wilson went to Cuba shortly after the fall of Santiago, and before being appointed military governor of Guantanamo, he was stationed with one company of his regiment at Siboney, the fever hole of the eastern end of the island.

Guantanamo, Cuba, Oct. 9, 1898.—For many days I have been promising myself the pleasure of sending you a second letter. I wrote once from Siboney and hope that you have long since had that communication.

Horrors of Siboney.

My company got away from "Yellow Jack" camp at Siboney on September 27, and quite glad, you may be sure, we were to leave that fever hole. I got away without losing a man, though 79 out of my total of 82 had the fever. Not all cases of that—but one typhoid and the rest dengue, or other low fever corresponding to our "break-bone" fever, and from which there were many deaths in the Siboney hospital—and regular old malaria in the most aggravated form. Do you blame us for being glad to get away? During our six weeks' stay in Siboney my men were called upon to bury 118 bodies of patients who had died in the hospital. We stayed to see the hospitals entirely broken up and every convalescent started upon his homeward voyage. Many of the poor fellows, we learn from the papers, never reached the States, and many more who did see the native land, or even their own home again, did not live long to enjoy the sight. No more patients were sent to Siboney after our arrival there, and the length of our stay simply denoted the time that it took between 800 and 900 patients to either get well enough to stand travel or to die. Everything connected with the hospital camp was burned. An approximation, to give you some idea of our destructive work, is as follows: Four hundred tents, 600 cots, 2,000 blankets, 100 10-foot tables, 200 small tables, 300 chairs, 2,000 uniforms were burned as patients were received, 500 cot mattresses, 1,000 pillows and sheets, pillow slips, towels, etc., by the hundreds; and hospital and medical supplies galore. The people with new clothes issued to them were the only things that got away. The remembrance of Siboney will always be to me as the remembrance of a most hideous nightmare.

We reached Santiago about 3 o'clock a. m., immediately got outfit and men aboard the Reina de Las Angeles—an elegant coasting steamer, a Spanish prize—and after waiting several hours for the boat to get on all of her cargo, we got away at 8 o'clock p. m., and went down the bay, past "Hobson's glory" and the shell-riddled Reina Mercedes, through the narrow crooked harbor entrance, out into the sea by the soft shimmering light of a perfect moon. After viewing high Morro by the soft light and watching for a short while the gleaming reflections of moon and stars and the black reflections of the cliffs and headlands in the clear blue waters of the Carribean, we went to our bunks and did not wake up till the boat was making her landing at the dock of Caimanera, the port half way up Guantanamo bay, where landings are made for this town and from whence a railroad runs to this place, 11 miles, and about 10 miles further to some of the big sugar plantations.

Some Good Points.

But to go back to Siboney. I have to tell you nothing concerning the place, except to condemn it; whereas but for the plague that was really carried there and for which the place is not so much to blame, Siboney is a most delightful spot. The site of the little town that was burned to prevent the spread of disease is on a ledge or shelf some 20 feet above the sea facing directly out to the south. The view towards the east is cut off by a high point of land projecting out probably a quarter of a mile. To the left is an uninterrupted past line, high and broken, extending even beyond the imperceptible entrance to Santiago harbor. On a point of rock seven or eight miles west of Siboney are the Aguidores, fortifications built in 1546, A. D., and used by the Spanish from that date up to and through the last war. The fortifications were built of stones and mud and do not amount to much, except possibly to keep out charging infantry. It is certainly an interesting old place with its terraces, rising one above the other, and twisting protected stairways, leading from one to another up and up till the top of the hill is reached.

A Sportman's Paradise.

The railroad from Siboney follows the line of the sea to this point and thence turns sharply, and threading its way through the hills, up and down exceedingly steep grades, and around sharp curves, makes its way to Santiago. While at Siboney we had the most excellent fishing and hunting. The sea is full of all manner of fish, the best ones and practically the only ones we would take being the red snappers and the Spanish mackerel. The latter particularly were elegant, and we generally had a surfeit[illegible] of them. Then, up in the mountain streams, within a radius of five miles of us, we caught a fish called "red mullet" that looks very much like a rock bass. These fish have flesh and flavor of our own mountain trout. So much for fish; now for fowl. The most numerous are the wood pigeon. Tens of thousands of them, fat and fine, abound here. The most delicate is the sand dove, in plumage, habits, etc., a regular dove, little larger than a robin with white flesh and a most excellent substitute for our rice birds at their best. Then there are plenty of quail, regular bob whites, and of wild guineas. High up in the hills the natives report that deer and wild pigs are plentiful. This place is a regular hunter's and fisher's paradise, for I am given to understand that the same fish, game, etc., abound in the same profusion all over this end of the island. You would say it a paradise and I would agree with you but I can't but remember the fever and the large number of new-made graves on the hillside overlooking the beautiful valleys of cocoanut palms, just back through the opening of Siboney.

Great Sugar Industry.

Now let's get back to Caimanera where I had just succeeded in getting my company from Santiago. We had an easy time, comparatively speaking, with our company outfit. It was tucked off the boat across a platform directly into the cars in which it was conveyed to this place. My men had to do all the handling and trucking, there being no roustabouts here. Caimanera is practically nothing but the terminus of the railroad, a first-class warehouse and wharf, and a few straggling and for the most part miserable native huts. Accordingly we remained here as short a time as possible and by 9:30 a. m. we were in Guantanamo, an old Spanish town of 1,800 people. The houses are low, one-storied affairs, each one one-third frame and two-thirds mud and plaster, with yellow tinted walls and red tiled roofs. The streets, however, are of a good width, from 20 feet to 30 feet between the curbs, although the sidewalks are only three feet wide. Quite a number of the streets are paved with cobble stones and the sidewalks with broken flag stones. A few of the stores here are quite pretentious, some one or two carrying a stock that would do credit to Denver's largest wholesale house. The firm par excellence of the town is that of the Brooks. The Brooks are English and the senior member is British consul, and also, since the war, American consul. The Brooks own two or three steamboats, the railroad mentioned above, from Caimanera to here, vast interests in sugar and coffee lands through this end of the island and quite a lot of property in this town and in and around the city of Santiago. The sugar factory here has an annual capacity of output of 20,000,000 pounds of sugar, and out of the refuse they get 2,000,000 gallons of alcohol and 2,000,000 gallons of rum. Rum is the native drink. Nearly everyone drinks it. The crushed cane, after all of the above has been extracted from it is used for fuel. Of course, they, and in fact a dozen or more others within this province of Guantanamo, have enormous plants and the most improved modern machinery.

The sugar industry furnishes employment to its labor nearly the whole year round. A field once planted does not require replanting for 30 or 40 years, but it does necessitate a great deal of cultivation. The cutting and grinding begin about December and lasts through January. In March the cultivation begins, lasting along through the summer and fall. Many fields around here have been practically ruined during the war and will have to be replanted next spring. These fields occupy the whole of this beautiful valley which is about 50 miles in extent. The coffee plantations are situated on the hills up to an altitude of 2,000 feet. They are exceedingly productive and profitable, but everything here must bow down to King Sugar.

Perez's Triumphal Entry.

As for the people. They are mongrels with the negro blood prominent, everywhere. They are born thieves and liars and are low minded, vindictive and cruel. This applies to the canaille. The upper classes, of whom there are exceedingly few outside of Santiago, are of good Spanish blood, are well bred and evidently well raised. But on every occasion they, too, show that the ruling passions are vindictiveness and cruelty, not to mention such little things as jealousy and suspicion. If put in power here they would begin by killing everyone who remained loyal to Spain; men, women and children, and after that butchery was completed their jealousies would prompt them to begin upon each other.

Yesterday, the Cubans had a big celebration here, the anniversary of their declaration of independence, which took place October 10, 1868. The celebration started yesterday and will continue today and tomorrow. General Perez, commanding 2,000 troops, has been for some days encamped near the city waiting till after the celebration to come in and lay down their arms. The general's entrance to the city was made the occasion of a big parade. I loaned the regimental band and with my staff rode out half a mile to meet the general and thus formed part of the procession. The committee of citizens and ladies in carriages met us and delivered an address of welcome, and the general's adjutant responded in kind. We then took up our line of march, first two girls, mounted, one carrying a Cuban and the other an American flag, the band, General Perez and myself side by side, each followed by his adjutant, my staff, the general's staff, my escort of 25 mounted men, the general's escort of 40 mounted men, ladies and citizens in carriages, citizens on foot. The line of parade was about a mile long, after entering the city and every house was decorated with great clusters of branches of the cocoanut and royal palms. The streets were crowded, jammed, and it was one continuous shout of "Cuba Libre!" and "Welcome to Perez!" Occasionally they would give a big shout of "Viva la Americano!"

Vive La Americano.

Through the rabble and noise we slowly proceeded along the course mapped out under the triumphal arch, with both American and Cuban shields and flags, to the house of a prominent citizen, where we had more speech-making after dismounting. In the house we found a large delegation of ladies to receive us and a light refreshment of sweet cakes and wine. The cakes were rather a mystery to me and so I fought shy of them, but the wine was the best sherry that ever passed my lips.

It was then about 11:30 o'clock, and as I and my staff had been in the saddle since 7, we asked to be allowed to express our great pleasure and appreciation, etc., and being told by the general (through an interpreter, of course,) that he begged to assure the commandant of the post and the representative of the United States that the honor and the pleasure were his," we made our adieus and withdrew. On our way to quarters we were met by a messenger who asked if we would not honor the employes of the railroad by taking a glass of wine. Of course we would. In the office we found Mr. Brooks in charge and enjoying his sherry. The band, resting from their fatigue of the parade, played "Dixie" and the "Star Spangled Banner" in the adjoining warehouse, and everybody cheered and shouted "Vive la Americano!" This ended the celebration.

These people, though off color and out of gear morally, represent a nation, and in their celebration I represented my country, and words cannot tell you how proud I was that it was so. For here, as the commanding officer of this port, I am absolute master of this province and the people. Of course, I am answerable to higher authority, but with the people my word is law, and in my hand is the power of life and death. God grant that this power may be exercised properly and that my authority shall be so used that in the end naught can be said against me.

Colonel Ray, with one battalion, left here September 28 for some point beyond Santiago, where he will remain, I understand, till received by the Fourth U. S. volunteer infantry. We expect him back in two weeks or less, and then my reign will end here, and I will probably be assigned to a smaller "kingdom."

Your brother,

Edward Wilson.

RECALLED FROM HONOLULU.

First Regiment New York Volunteers Ordered Home.

San Francisco, Nov. 12.—The First regiment of New York volunteer infantry now doing duty in Honolulu has been ordered home by the department. Major General Merriam, commander of the department, today received a dispatch from the war department instructing him to relieve the First New York regiment immediately. This detachment of the Empire state boys will arrive on December 5 and will be furnished transportation to New York at once. The remainder of the regiment will arrive on the 15th and will also proceed to their native state without delay. This sudden and most unexpected recall of the New York regiment from Honolulu is the result of the recommendation made to the war department for the same by General Merriam on Friday.

The last report received here by the department commander from Brig. General King showed that the regiment was badly off from a sanitary point of view as many of the men were ill with fever and the dread disease seemed to be on the increase.

BANQUET TO MAJ. GEN. MILES.

Distinguished Civil, Military and Naval Men Paid Honor to the Army Commander.

New York, Nov. 11.—The complimentary banquet given to Major General Miles, commanding the U. S. army, at the Waldorf-Astoria tonight, in point of numbers, exclusive preparation and brilliancy rivalled the great banquet given last year in honor of President McKinley by the merchants and manufacturers of the country. The leading persons, military, naval and business men were represented—709 were present. All of the second floor of the Astoria portion of the hotel was utilized for the dinner. The grand banquet hall was too small and small tables were set in the adjoining rooms. The banquet hall itself was a marvel of beauty. The galleries and balconies were artistically draped with the national colors in silk. The arrangement of the decoration over the table at which sat the guests of honor were superb, many colored bouquets of chrysanthemums in crystal holders producing a charming effect. The whole was enhanced in beauty by the bright uniforms of the various arms of the army and naval service.

Distinguished Guests.

At 7 o'clock on Joseph H. Choate, the toastmaster, took General Miles by the arm and after a brief levee in the Astor gallery headed the long line to the banquet room. As Governor-Elect Roosevelt appeared upside the guest table there was much cheering. Among those who sat at the guests' table, presided over by Joseph H. Choate, were Major General Nelson A. Miles, at his right, and Rear Admiral Henry Erben, at his left, Governor Roger Wolcott, of Massachusetts; Governor-Elect Roosevelt, Hon. Bushnell, Governor of Ohio; Major General Daniel Sickles, Hon. Benjamin F. Tracey, ex-Governor Levi P. Morton, Captain Arthur Paget, R. N.; Hon. Daniel G. Hastings, governor of Pennsylvania; Major General O. O. Howard, Hon. Seth Low, Roswell P. Flower, Chauncey M. Depew, Hon. Will m J. Sewall, Hon. Lloyd Lowndes, governor of Maryland.

After a brief speech by Mr. Choate, in which he warmly eulogized the guest of the evening, General Miles was given an ovation. He smilingly bowed his acknowledgements of the excited applause and said, in part:

General Miles' Speech.

"Joyfully, dear is the homeward track, If we are but sure of a welcome back.

"Such a generous reception has been tendered to me tonight as few men are permitted to enjoy and I should be wanting in gratitude did I not appreciate the sentiment expressed in this cordial greeting. I should be vain, indeed, to ascribe it to myself, or for a moment accept solely as a personal tribute. As an expression of appreciation of the gallant troops which I have the honor to command, it is accepted in behalf of the living and for them I thank you, as well as for those whose lips are forever silent, and whose heroism and sacrifice now is, here remembered and revered.

A Remarkable War.

"The wars of the past have had their objects, their achievements and glorious results. This last was in the interest of humanity and in behalf of a heroic people who for many years have been struggling against cruel atrocities, oppression and the despotism of a cruel monarchy. It has been most remarkable in many respects. It has presented one series of victories without a single disaster or defeat. The flag of the United States has not been lowered in a single instance. Not a foot of ground surrendered; not a soldier, gun or rifle has been captured by the enemy. The American soldiers and sailors have been true to the principles and traditions of their fathers and maintained the honor and glory of the American arms. One great blessing to the country in this brief but decisive war, has been to firmly unite in bonds of imperishable union all sections of the United States, north, south, east and west.

"Still more, it has given us reason and opportunity to appreciate our obligations to the mother country for the dignified and powerful influence of the British empire in the maintenance of our peoples and rights.

Other Fields to Conquer.

"There are other fields to conquer. The past has gone and the future opens the doors to greater responsibilities and I trust to greater progress and prosperity.

"We are ascending to a clearer atmosphere, up to a higher mesa, where we should take a stronger position than ever before occupied by our government and people. We cannot longer confine ourselves to the narrow limits that governed us in the past. Much has been said of what has been the ruling policy of the people. This much, I think, is apparent to all: that the grave responsibilities of the nation are too great to be contaminated by personal, partisan or sectional interests. Our interests are national in the highest degree. They embrace two hemispheres. They involve the welfare of a hundred millions of the human race. We are getting so that time went we will require not only the ablest men, but many of them, in every department, to protect and administer the affairs of the nation.

"In those impressive lines of Holland, we might exclaim:

"God give us men! A time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands.
Men whom the lust office does not kill,
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy,
Men who possess opinions and a will,
Men who have honor, men who will not lie.

"The important and great questions which had to be met and had to be decided during the last few months, have had a broadening influence upon the great mass of our people. It has been uplifting to every community and every phase of society. It has turned the attention of our people to the great power and responsibility of our republican institutions and true interests as a people and a nation, not only at home but throughout every part of the globe. We have been enabled to give freedom to millions of the oppressed and I believe that we will be able to extend to them the hand of support and secure for them a full measure of justice."

A letter from President McKinley was read and the president's health was drunk standing.

Other Speakers.

Among those who also spoke were Admiral Erben, for the navy; Mr. Whitney, Captain Arthur Paget of the Royal Navy, Captain Paget said in part:

"I can only say that I will be proud in the future whenever I see the stars and stripes on any battleship or cruiser or merchantman. Then I will know that on board of them is their seamen I will have, if not a brother, an ally."

This was greeted with cheers and three times three cheers were given for Great Britain.

Letters were then read from President McKinley, ex-President Benjamin Harrison, General Shafter and others.

Mr. Choate announced that General Miles wished him to ask for three cheers for General Shafter. Then ensued a storm of applause.

Applause for Roosevelt.

Governor-Elect Roosevelt was then introduced. He was unable to proceed for several minutes, so great was the applause. Colonel Roosevelt said he was glad to be present to add his testimony to that given for General Miles. He said:

"We all honor the volunteers. Let us remember the debt which we stand under to the regular army."

The other speakers were Seth Low, ex-Governor Flower, Chauncey M. Depew, [illegible]husetts and Governor Bushnell of Ohio.

IN THE PHILIPPINES.

General Whittier Reports Upon His Observations—He Advises Slow Changes.

Washington, Nov. 11.—Charles A. Whittier, brigadier general of volunteers, now collector of customs at Manila, under date of September 16 last has submitted a report of his observations upon the condition of things in Manila and the Philippine islands, and suggestions as to the methods to be pursued pending any permanent occupation of the country which may be decided upon. He says:

"The most important questions are the currency, revenue (including the Cedula or head tax), opium and the admission of Chinese. These are very grave questions and cannot be decided after a brief consideration.

"The currency question is even more important than in the United States. It must be remembered that Mexico was the business channel for these islands for 250 years; that all efforts to remove this dollar and substitute another have failed, notwithstanding a law of the Spaniards forbidding its entrance; and the same was in the case, our trade dollar was a failure and was withdrawn. In Hong Kong the English dollar sells at a discount upon the Mexican. There is but one bank of issue here, the Banco de Filipino. Owing to its advances to the Spanish government it [illegible]ome $1,700,000. It is in a shaky condition. Efforts in a mild way to bolster it have, up to this time, kept it alive. The other two banks, the Hong Kong and Shanghai, and the chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, are very strong. The business people have accustomed themselves to the notes of the Filipino bank as a medium of exchange and found them a great convenience in place of the cumbersome method of handling silver dollars. It would create a financial revolution to attempt to substitute in a moment any currency in the hands to replace the present one, save that national banks of the United States of America, chartered under some new form of law, on the basis of the existing currency, would be useful and profitable.

Revenue and Taxes.

"Revenue and Taxes.—The cedula or head tax, which has given an income of $[illegible],000,000 a year, has been a most popular measure. It has varied from $3 (former by $5) per head to $7.50. Complaint mainly comes from the lowest class. Many people of good judgment here think that a reduction to $2 would be satisfactory and might be tried for a year. The higher classes do not seem to find their rate onerous. Advocates of the "single tax" might make a strong case in these islands. Eighth the main revenue of British government in India is derived from the land tax. It is worthy of consideration here.

"Opium.—It was the Spanish practice to sell the right of importation on this. The concessionaire was the captain of the Chinese, who paid about $750,000 for the privileges for three years. The compiler of the new regulations without knowledge of this addition to the revenue, has placed the tax (par $5) at 2 pesos for 100 cloes, equalling about 220 pounds. This has been modified by the governor general by 5 pesos per pound. This change will lead to increased smuggling, at which the Chinese are most au fait. It will be difficult to prevent this, even with the use of the greatest vigilance and expense. The officials at Hong Kong derive a great revenue from farming the privilege, as was he practice here.

Luzon Is Very Fertile.

"Manila, of course, is a very small portion of the Philippine islands, or even of Luzon. No one who has not gone beyond the limits of the town can have any idea of the wealth, fertility and resources of the country. It has happened to me to be the only person, save one companion of mine, to make any investigation of the adjacent country. In September I went over the line of the Manila railway, 128 miles in length, running northward from Manila. The country three miles out from Manila is occupied by the insurgents for the whole distance. The line is in fair order, telegraph communication destroyed in many places, probably requiring a months for its restoration. The line has opened and developed a country of most extraordinary fertility. Rice is the principal product; much sugar, a small amount of indigo on the northern part of the line; possibilities of cotton coffee and almost anything. The stations are at short intervals in accordance with orders from the Spanish government, which subsidized the line. I have never seen a country of such splendid productive power. For the first 100 miles almost all of it is under cultivation. From there to the terminus, a different and prettier country, with high cocoanut palm trees of a rare beauty, but not yet as much cultivated as that to the south.

"With new extensions and lines contemplated on the island of Luzon, say, first Manila to Batangas, south; second, Dagupan to Leong, north; third, a branch from Gerona to Alliaga, 18 miles, tobacco district, added productive power and wealth would be imparted to the island.

"A week later I went up the Pasig river to the Laguna, extraordinary fertility of soil being again the marked characteristic and a possibility for the acquirement of large estates if we control the country, and if good titles can be assured.

Other Islands.

"The islands to the south, of which Panay (Iloilo being the principal port and the second of the islands), Cebu, Samara, Mindanao and possibly the Sulu or Jolo archipelago, should be investigated as soon as our relations with the Spanish permit. I am extremely anxious to make this journey under the auspices and at the invitation of English merchants long quainted with the islands. If one-half they say of the richness of these be true, it would be a most valuable acquisition to the United States. I trust that I shall not be deemed intrusive in these remarks and suggestions. Being an army officer and at the same time collector of customs at Manila, my duty would seem to be to the secretary of war and to the treasury, and I submit these remarks as directed to them as well as to yourself.

"I desire no place here except upon the visit to return to America, but I am so thoroughly impressed with the wealth and beauty of the most peculiar conditions existing here that I am most anxious for the success of our government in working out this experiment with the best fruition.

People and Their Habits.

"The inhabitants are unique; the natives clean and clever, the Chinese more active and persevering; all beasts of burden accustomed to little in the way of pay or food or shelter. We pay a house servant who works most satisfactorily $10 a month, equalling $1.70 of our money. He furnishes his own food. The [illegible]rruption of our army raised wages temporarily, to the great disturbance of the mercantile here, but things are about restored to their normal basis, and should continue so unless some ill-considered change of prevailing currency occurs.

"The custom house receipts during our incumbency, 2½ working days, amount to $60[illegible],000. With the increase of industries contingent upon our occupancy they should amount within two years to $8,000,000 a year at least.

"The mining explorations and ventures promise very well, especially in coal and iron. Capital may be profitably expended in opening banks, cotton mills, paper mills, factories, breweries, inter-island shipping and trade.

"Few of our people consider that all of the customs here are radically different from those of the United States. You can't upset the habits and traditions of two centuries in two weeks. The Oriental will for a long time yet prefer rice and opium to pipe and baked beans. 'Festina lente' should be the rule of our conduct. Very respectfully your obedient servant,

"Charles A. Whittier,

"Brigadier General of Volunteers Collector of Customs."

Fire in Bloomfield, O.

Bloomfield, Ohio, Nov. 12.—Four business blocks were burned to the ground today with a loss of $75,000. The fire is thought to be of incendiary origin.

ENGLAND, AMERICA, GERMANY.

This Is the Latest Alliance Conjectured in Europe from the Trend of Events.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

Berlin, Nov. 12.—It is understood in diplomatic circles here that Spain after the conclusion of a treaty of peace with the United States will try to dispose of her few remaining colonies notably the Marianno islands, the Caroline islands and Palu islands and it is reported that the Spanish government has already cautiously approached Germany for the purpose of ascertaining how much these groups would be worth to Germany. The officials of the foreign office here admit that the acquisition of those Spanish colonies would be a considerable value to Germany in view of their proximity to Germany's Australian possessions, but they give no inkling as to their intention in the matter.

Williams' Visit to Spain.

The announcement that Emperor William will call at Spanish ports on his way from the Holy Land has given rise to all sorts of political speculation, especially in view of the statement that the queen regent of Spain has decided to send the Duke of Sotomayor with an autograph letter to Cartagena inviting the emperor to visit Madrid and to rejoin the the imperial yacht Hohenzollern later at Cadiz. Such an invitation, however, could only be made in accordance with court etiquette. If its acceptance had been previously secured, and it is certain that up to the present the acceptance has not been obtained.

On the contrary, while it is evident that Spain is keenly desirous that the emperor should visit Madrid, and, in fact, attempts are being made to make capital out of the mere fact that he will visit Spanish ports, the foreign office here is doing everything to throw cold water on the idea. The foreign office appears to be anxious to avoid any steps calculated to wound public feeling in the United States which if it is recognized here would resent a visit to the Spanish ports by the emperor while the peace negotiations are concluded.

Pro-British Feeling.

Whether it is solely or partially due to the Anglo-German understanding it is an undeniable fact that there is a decidedly friendly feeling for Great Britain in the leading circles not only among government officials but among the army and navy officers.

Nevertheless a sensation was created by the complete right about turn on the part of the Kreuz Zeitung, hitherto the most venomous foe of Great Britain, but which this week came out with a strongly pro-British editorial in which it said:

"We have for years past resisted all plans aiming at an Anglo-German treaty, giving as our reasons that England is not strong enough on land or sea to be helpful to us. But circumstances have now fundamentally changed. England has made extraordinary efforts with her army and navy and the Soudan campaign has shown that England is able to stand her ground in the field. With such an England one can do business, and while we have no reason to seek for a treaty, we heartily approve of an understanding."

Of Deep Significance.

This utterance on the part of a newspaper which has the closest relations with the court and army is deeply significant. There are other indications in the same line and it is said the ex-empress of Germany was made acquainted by the emperor, before he left for the Holy Land with his resolution to resume negotiations with Great Britain for the purpose of broadening and extending the Anglo-German understanding. The German minister of foreign affairs, Baron Von Buelow, who of all members of the cabinet exerts the greatest influence over the emperor, warmly supports the pro-British policy, as in offset to the coldness upon the part of Russia.

The imperial meat inspector bill, which will be most prejudicial to American imports has now reached the bundesrath where it meets with almost unanimous approval. There is no doubt of its being presented to the reichstag at an early session.

COWPERS VS POLICES.

English Diplomats Credit the Reported Friendliness of the Germans.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 12.—During the past week the United States has occupied the attention of Europe to a greater degree than at any time since the battles of the Santiago campaign. The entry of the American republic into the arena of eastern colonization has attracted widespread and varied attention and never before have the phases and issues of an American election been so generally and cagerly canvassed and so intelligently commented on.

The supposed endorsements of the so-called expansion idea by the electors of the United States has commanded a chorus of approval in Great Britain while the journalistic spokesmen in France, Russia and Germany exhibit an unanimity of disapproval.

Salisbury's Ambiguity.

On the heels of the election the Marquis of Salisbury threw the chancelleries of Europe a portentously ambiguous phrase, which they have not yet succeeded in satisfactorily dissecting. Then came Emperor William's change of course towards the Spanish shores, which Europeans, ever quick to discover political portents in the movement of royalty, construed as an exhibition of pro-Spanish sympathy. The Marquis of Salisbury remains so loyal a devotee to the old style of diplomacy, which employs words to confuse meanings, that his deliverances frequently inspire as many discordant interpretations as there were interpreters. But there are no proofs whatever in support of any construction of his latest declaration importing a waning of friendliness to the United States.

Commercial Support.

The American attitude toward the Philippine islands is also certainly welcomed by the British companies engaged in developing the islands. These companies in anticipation of a stable, honest government are already taking steps to enlarge their enterprises. This is notably the case with the Manila Railroad company, controlled by English capitalists, which is projecting an extension of its lines. Outside of this it is highly improbable that the Marquis of Salisbury would publicly antagonize the widespread sentiment of his countrymen that British and American interests in the east go hand in hand and the correspondent of the Associated Press here has good authority for asserting that he did not intend to do so. Moreover, the correspondent learns that communications or conversations between American and British diplomats have occurred very recently, in which a recognition of this identity of interests was displayed, though, so far as can be learned, the discussions did not go to the length of pledges of help or plans for a concert of action in any contingency.

Mr. Carr's Impressions.

Henry Seton Carr, member of parliament for St. Helens, who has just returned from a visit to the United States has given his impressions of the trip to the Pall Mall Gazette. He dwelt enthusiastically upon the friendliness for Great Britain which he says is animating the American people and adds that he considered an Anglo-American alliance feasible and desirable. Such an alliance of kindred people, probably the richest ever known, is in his opinion, well worth considering in Great Britain, while he further asserts, from the American point of view a permanent alliance with the old country would be a good policy as well as sound business.

While the Spaniards are unquestionably hugging the hope of finding a friend and protector in Emperor William, the London diplomats accept his majesty's disclaimers, arguing that the whole trend of British and German policies is converging, particularly since the friendly apportionment of spheres of influence in Africa and that the emperor, believing his interests lie in the Anglo-American rather than in the Franco-Russian camp, will not show any disposition to duplicate his President Krueger telegram.

A member of General Merritt's party says that while the bearing of the Germans at Manila left much to be desired, a markedly more cordial feeling grew up as the American army and navy demonstrated their capabilities. It appears that a German official called upon General Wesley Merritt, after the capture of Manila, complimented him upon the appearance of his troops and remarked:

"I notice you have many Germans among them."

By this the German official intimated that the infusion of German blood explained the efficiency of the American soldiers. General Merritt, it is added, replied tersely: "We make a citizen of a German in three years and we make a soldier of him in five years."

On a War Footing.

If the Marquis of Salisbury's speech made clear any fact it was that Great Britain does not intend to diminish her armaments regardless of the czar's proposals in that direction. The energetic prosecution of the work of putting the British navy on a war footing, after the Fashoda incident is closed, inspires speculation, some contending it is foreboding war over the Philippines and other links it with the Chinese problem and the presence of 10,000 Russians at Port Arthur who might, conceivably, conclude that the British admiralty is utilizing the opportunity for maneuvers which parliament under calmer conditions would not authorize the expenditures.

The French View.

France's view of the British armaments may be conjectured from the persistency with which she plays Toulon against Portsmouth. The Fashoda incident has unquestionably left a bitter taste in French mouths, which the condescendingly soothing tone of the English papers, which have been expressing themselves as in dealing with fractious children, has only served to intensify. The French statesmen and the newspaper officers of France bewail the whole affair and say the nation has suffered a great humiliation. They also hint vaguely at a future revenge. M. Robert De Caix of the African committee urges his countrymen not to sulk, but to imitate Great Britain's behavior under a similar rebuff in the Venezuelan affair. He adds that France has given the world in the exhibition of 1900 the strongest hostage that she will not be overtasty in accepting war in the near future.

The Dreyfus Case.

Though a majority of Englishmen believe that only the overshadowing interest in the Dreyfus case saved the government of France from being forced by popular clamor to main ain Major Marchand at any cost, the court of cassation, which has the revision of the case in hand, is preserving the most dense secrecy. But the interrogations of M. Cavaignac and Generals Mercier and Billot, consuming the entire week indicates that the court is doing much more than making a superficial review of the evidence.

In the meantime the many side controversy rages in the Paris papers as hotly as ever, and the French minister of foreign affairs, M. Del Casse, has felt that proprieties compelled him to convey to the German ambassador, Count Von Munster, Leenburg, the government's regrets at the fact that one sheet dragged his daughter's name into the discussion.

Attaches to Be Summoned.

One of the multitude of reports afloat credits the court with the determination to require the appearance before of Colonel Schwarkkoppen and Colonel Panizzardi, respectively the German and Italian military attaches who have been accused of dealing with Dreyfus, and another report has it that the prisoner, beyond any doubt, has been brought back to Paris to confront the officers who claim to have received his confession.

On the other hand, for reasons which are incomprehensible to foreigners, a large faction of the public have been led to shift their suspicions as to the real culprit from the shoulders of Count Esterhazy to the late Lieutenant Colonel Henry, who is supposed to have committed suicide in prison.

Hooley's Revelations.

The revelations of Ernest Terah Hooley practically closed with the collapse of the defenses promised by the peers, promoters and newspaper men whose names figured on the stubs of Hooley's check books and the historic estates he purchased of the nobility with a lavish hand are being offered by auction here at prices far smaller than quoted when the modern Monte Cristo was bulling the market.

As day after day Hooley hurtwove great names in his stories of unsavory transactions, lawyers clamored for opportunities to refute his allegations by cross-examination, and the court anticipating a long rebuttal, allotted six days in the autumn for a high hearing.

They Failed to Appear.

When the receiver, on the second day announced that he had finished questioning the bankrupt, the court inquired whether any one desired to cross-examine him. But a heavy silence followed and the court informed the bankrupt that he need not return unless summoned to do so.

"None of them will turn up," Hooley retorted blandly on leaving the court room.

Public opinion in the light of the so-called guinea pigs, resting their defense upon perfunctory newspaper denials, has no alternative but to record judgment by default against many of the lords and gentlemen.

M. Patenotre, the former French ambassador at Washington, who married Miss Elverson of Philadelphia, and who was afterward minister of France at Madrid, has been transferred to Constantinople. The French newspapers represent him as attending the meeting of the Spanish commissioners at Paris.

NO FURTHER DISCUSSION.

Cabinet Decides to Shorten Philippine Question.

Washington, Nov. 12.—The cabinet held a session tonight at which instructions understood to be of a positive character bearing on the Philippines question were drafted for dispatch to the American commissioners in Paris.

These instructions were the outcome of the conference held earlier in the day and instruct the American commissioners to admit of no further discussion as to the right to consider the disposition of the islands and state that on that point the instructions already sent must stand, the only matters for discussion here, the American view being the manner of giving over the islands.

There were only four members of the cabinet present, Secretaries Hay, Alger and Wilson and Postmaster General Smith.

Spain's Case.

Paris, November 12.—It is now believed that the next meeting of the peace commissions may be postponed until Tuesday next, but no definite decision has been arrived at.

The Spanish commissioners are still busy in the preparation of the documents which they will submit at the next sessions of the commission and it is understood that the presentation will cover matters which render their careful preparation unusually important.

Some of the original papers and transcripts necessary for the next presentation of Spain's case will probably not arrive here until too late on Monday to permit of a meeting that day which, of course, would necessitate the postponement of the next meeting of the commissions until Tuesday.

The Spanish Contention.

Spain has held and may still insist that she effectually reserved her Philippine sovereignty from discussion or disturbance by the United States in a note from Duke Almodovar de Rio, the Spanish minister of foreign affairs, to Judge Day, the then United States secretary of state, dated Madrid August 7. It is by this message that Spain presumably accepted the terms of peace, which, at Spain's request, had been set forth by President McKinley through Secretary Day, under date of July 30. And it is by this message of Duke Almodovar de Rio and by the response of Secretary Day that Spain seeks to prove to the United States peace commission and, to the tribunal of nations that Spain's sovereignty over the Philippine islands was reserved from any discussion here and without protest from the United States. While the vital parts of both these historic papers were treated in these dispatches on the day of the last joint session, these communications are now set forth in full and in chronological sequence.

The Duke's Note.

The following is the note of Duke Almodovar de Rio:

"Mr. Secretary of State:

"The French ambassador at Washington, whose good offices have enabled the Spanish officials to address a message to the president of the United States, has forwarded by cable your excellency's reply to it is document. In examining the argument used as a preamble to the specification of the terms upon which peace may be restored between Spain and the United States, it behooves the Spanish government to deduce from the order of events that the severence of diplomatic relations with the United States had no other purpose than to decline the acceptance of an ultimatum which Spain could only consider an attempt against their rightful sovereignty over Cuba.

"Spain did not declare war; she met it because it was the only means of defending her rights in the greater Antilles. Thus did the queen and the United States settle transform and enlarge the purely local question of Cuba.

"From this fact your excellency draws the conclusion that the question at stake is no longer only the one which relates to the territory of Cuba, but also with losses of American lives and fortunes incident to the war should in some manner be compensated.

Future of Cuba.

"As to the first condition relating to the future of Cuba, the two governments reached similar conclusions in regard to the natural inability of its people to establish an independent government, be it by reason of inadequate development, as we believe, or on account of the present distracted and prostrate condition of the island, as your excellency states, the fact remains that Cuba needs guidance. The American people are willing to assume the responsibility of giving this guidance by substituting themselves for the Spanish nation, whose right to keep the island is indisputable. To this intimation we have nothing to oppose. The necessity of withdrawing from the territory of Cuba being imperative, the nation assuming Spain's place must, as long as this territory shall not fully have reached the conditions required to take rank among other sovereign powers, provide for rules which will insure order and protect against all risks the Spanish residents, as well as the Cuban natives, still loyal to the mother country.

"In the name of the nation, the Spanish government hereby relinquishes all claim, sovereignty over or title to Cuba, and engages to the irremediable evacuation of the island, subject to the approval of the cortes—a reserve which we likewise make regarding the other preferred terms—just as these terms will have to be ultimately approved by the senate of the United States.

Question of Indemnity.

"The United States require as an indemnity for or equivalent to the sacrifices they have borne during the short war, the cession of Porto Rico and other islands now under sovereignty of Spain in the West Indies, and also the cession of islands in the Ladrones to be selected by the federal government.

"This demand strips us of the very last memory of the glorious task and expels us at once from the prosperous island of Porto Rico and from the western hemisphere, which became peopled and civilized through the deeds of our ancestors. It might, perhaps, have been possible to compensate by some other cession for the injuries sustained by the United States. However, the inflexible demand obliges us to cede, and we shall cede, the island of Porto Rico and other islands belonging to the crown of Spain in the West Indies, together with other islands of the archipelago of Ladrones, to be selected by the American government.

The Philippines.

"The terms relating to the Philippines seem to our understanding quite indefinite. On the one hand the ground on which the United States believes themselves entitled to occupy the bay, harbor and city of Manila, pending the conclusion of the treaty of peace, cannot be that of conquest, since, in spite of the blockade maintained in the bay by the American fleet and in spite of the siege established on land by a native force supported and provided for by an American admiral, Manila still holds its own and the Spanish standard still waves over the city. On the other hand the whole archipelago of the Philippines is in the power and under the sovereignty of Spain.

"Therefore the government of Spain thinks that the temporary occupation of

LOCAL NEWS

FRIDAY, NOV. 11.

Robert Mills left last night for Los Angeles.

J. W. Morrison left the city last night for Calenge.

E. H. Newland of Victor spent yesterday in the city.

Dr. J. W. Graham of Denver spent yesterday in the city.

Charles Walker left the city last night for Kansas City.

W. C. Chinn has returned from an extended eastern trip.

R. P. Ballee and wife left yesterday for their home in Detroit.

Mr. John E. Mayo left last evening with Dr. Hart and party for California.

John H. Riley of Colorado Springs is registered at the Midland hotel, Kansas City.

J. R. McKinnie left the city yesterday for Kansas City, where he will spend a few days.

Mr. John Tompkins of Goldfield spent yesterday in the city. He registered at the Alamo.

Mrs. W. J. Keeler of 829 East Bijou street is recovering from a severe attack of pneumonia.

Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Barton left yesterday afternoon for Denver, where they will spend a few days.

F. A. McDougal, who has been spending several days in the city on business, left yesterday for Omaha.

Mr. James Linsey, cashier of the First National bank of Cripple Creek, was down from camp yesterday.

Mr. Walter B. Shepard, editor of the Fen Yan, New York, Express, and wife, are spending the winter in the city.

D. R. Harding, traveling freight agent of the Gulf and South Park lines, with headquarters in Denver, spent yesterday in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin J. Bender of 528 East Huerfano street, are the happy parents of a nine-pound daughter, born yesterday.

Miss Nate Fenton, local manager of the Postal Cable Telegraph company's office, has returned after a three months' visit in the east.

W. W. Wyshon of Butte, Mont., a prominent mining man, is expected in the city soon to make an inspection of the Cripple Creek camp.

D. H. Balleg and wife and W. S. Shemwell left the city last evening for Los Angeles, where they will spend a part of the winter.

John W. Cauchman, the man recently taken from the county hospital suffering with typhoid fever, died at 125 Arlington street, yesterday.

Mr. Carl Paddock, formerly of the Evening Telegraph, has resigned his position as telegraph editor of the paper. He will go east in a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Allen of Philadelphia have taken a three months' lease on the Bullou house on San Rafael street. They have many friends in Colorado Springs.

Mrs. Clark, wife of the master of the boys' high school of Glasgow, Scotland, is in the city for the benefit of her health. She is stopping at the residence of Dr. Reddle, 28 East Columbia.

E. G. Cochrane, general superintendent of construction, and F. W. Jones, chief electrician of Postal Telegraph Cable company, of New York city, have been visiting in the city for a few days.

S. Thompson and wife, who have been spending a few days in this city and Cripple Creek, left last night for their home at Lacon, Ill. Mr. Thompson is one of the owners of the Tenomj mine.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to Joseph R. Goodwin and Miss Margaret J. Grant, both of Colorado Springs; Simon K. Maruge, Jr., of Cripple Creek, and Miss Painter Crompton of Pueblo.

Miss Clara Hecht, who is well known to all tourists who have stopped at the Gill house during the past season, left last night for San Diego to take up her position with the Florence of the city for the winter.

George A. Cockburn of Lansing, Mich., who was in the city a few days ago, returned yesterday from Cripple Creek. He reports that he is greatly pleased with the appearance of the camp, and the work that is being done there.

Fred B. Abernathy yesterday received a handsomely gotten up book souvenir of the Harvard-Pennsylvania football game. It was sent by Corey Brayton of this city, sub-full back on the Harvard team. The book contains pictures of both the contesting teams and of the athletic teams of Harvard and Yale for several years back. The book is handsomely bound in cloth and the cover contains a football design.

JAIL-BREAKER RECAPTURED.

George Horn Arrested Near Midland by Marshal Pickens of Gillett.

George Horn, one of the prisoners who succeeded in making an escape from the El Paso county jail early last Saturday morning, when the daring delivery was effected, was recaptured and brought to the city yesterday morning by Marshal Rickens of Gillett. The marshal, who is also deputy sheriff, arrived in Colorado Springs yesterday morning at 10:20 o'clock with his prisoner and immediately took him to the El Paso county jail.

Sheriff Boynton had offered a reward of $100 each for the three men who escaped and the amount was paid to Marshal Rickens before he returned to his home. No trace of the other two men, Shaull and Dunaway, has been discovered.

If all jail breaks would fare as badly as George Horn has since he regained his liberty last Saturday morning, there would be few jail deliveries. The hardships experienced by Horn during his five days of liberty were more than human endurance could stand and as a result his mind is badly affected.

Horn tells a very disconnected story of his escape and subsequent flight. His mental condition may be responsible for such a story, but the officers are inclined to believe that the alleged crook thief is shamming in order to protect his pals.

Horn says that the escape was effected about 3 o'clock in the morning. He claims that no file or saw was used to sever the bors to the cage, but that they were shattered by a blow with a heavy iron bar wrenched from a side of the cage. The condition of the bars, however, does not bear out this assertion.

After escaping from the cell Horn says that it was an easy matter for the men to make a hole in the wall of the building after a brick had been removed. The rope of blankets was then used to reach the ground. The prisoner says that he left his companions immediately after regaining his liberty, and started on foo, for the mountains. He was scantily clad and barefooted. The weather was bitterly cold and a snowfall made it decidedly uncomfortable. He wandered through the hills afraid to approach a habitation for fear of being detected and apprehended. He spent four days in this manner, dodging through the timber and begging bread from prospectors in the hills.

Wednesday afternoon Marshal Dickens was notified that a suspicious looking character had been seen near Gillett. The description tallied with Horn and the marshal immediately set out to find him. He was tracked into the timber a short distance from Midland, where the marshal placed him under arrest. He submitted without a protest, and was taken into Gillett, where he spent the night.

Horn tells another story of his wanderings, that does not tally with his first statement. He says in this story that Shaull and Dunaway went with him through the mountains and he left them at a point near Gillett.

Investigation of the escape of the prisoners has brought out the fact that either Shaull or Dunaway was badly injured by falling from the rope when the escape was made, and that a broken leg was sustained.

Several days ago a man was arrested as a vag who says that he saw three men answering Horn's, Shaull's and Dunaway's descriptions. One of the men had a broken leg and was being cared for by the others. The injured man had spent the night in a shack in the southern part of the city, and was being assisted on a horse by his companions. After leaving them the men struck out in a westerly direction. It is thought that Shaulis the injured man.

ALL FEEL THE SAME.

Relatives of Members of Company M Want Them Discharged.

A petition is to be circulated among the relatives and friends of the boys of Company M today which it is hoped by those who have started it will result in the discharge of the troops and their return to the state from which they enlisted. The reports from the front have indicated that there is a considerable amount of sickness among the boys of the Colorado regiment. While the parents and friends feel that the boys do not expect to get off on a short service when they enlisted, it is believed that inasmuch as the hostilities are no longer in progress there should be a thinning in the ranks of those who have been put in far-away countries.

The relatives of the Company M boys feel that had the conditions not been very bad the boys would never have written the note to Governor Adams which was written a few weeks ago. The note was the one signed by practically every man in the regiment and sent to Governor Adams asking him to make such efforts as should be in his power to get the boys discharged from further service unless there should be a prospect for more trouble with the Spaniards.

Governor Adams sent the message to Washington immediately upon its receipt. It was a long message to have come so far, costing an even hundred dollars for transmission, and set forth the position of the men very clearly. They were willing to fight as long as there should be a chance for fighting, but did not desire to remain in Manila and do garrison duty any longer than was absolutely necessary. The note was received at the war department at Washington in the spirit in which it was sent. The department regretted that it could not grant a discharge of the men and stated that as long as affairs in the Philippines are in an unsettled condition as at the present time, it will be impossible to bring back any of the troops and that at any rate they must remain there until they can be replaced by regulars.

Just what will be the effect of the petition which will go into circulation today cannot be foretold. It undoubtedly will be signed by most of the relatives of the soldier boys and will be submitted to Governor Adams, before it is sent to Washington.

To His Excellency, Alva Adams, Governor of Colorado:

We, the undersigned, mothers and friends of Company M, First Colorado volunteers, respectfully request that you will use the utmost of your power and influence to secure the return to this state of said Company M, or at least the members thereof who are sick.

We are impelled to write this extraordinary request on account of the many reports of sickness and disease among the men.

We cheerfully gave our boys to fight the battles of their country, but now that the fighting is done we want them preserved from disease and death.

Believing you will grant our request, we, your petitioners, will ever pray.

Wants $10,000 Damages.

The damage suit of Mrs. Clara E. Stanton against Mrs. George C. Berlin came up for trial in division No. 1 of the district court yesterday before Judge Lunt.

The plaintiff asks for damages in the sum of $10,000 from the defendant. She alleges that she rented a house from defendant at No. 802 South Tejon street, but that the property was in bad repair. She complains that the back stairs were in a bad condition, and requested defendant to repair them, but this defendant refused to do. Several months ago she was descending the stairs when they gave way and she was greatly injured by sustaining a broken wrist and other bruises.

After all of the evidence of the plaintiff had been introduced the attorney for the defendant made a motion to non-suit the case. Judge Lunt took the motion under advisement until 9 o'clock this morning.

Pythian Reception.

Knights of Pythias hall was the scene of an enjoyable gathering last night. Members of Myrtle lodge, Rathbone Sisters, and the Uniform Rank were present to honor Mr. J. H. Thedinga and his bride with a complimentary reception.

Mr. Thedinga is a charter member of Myrtle lodge of this city and when the news of his marriage to Mrs. F. Helen Thomas in Omaha about a week ago reached this city it was decided by his fellow Phythians to tender him and his new wife a cordial welcome to their home. Mr. and Mrs. Thedinga returned a few days ago and the reception was tendered them last night.

There were present over 100 members of the three divisions of the order in the city and the evening was a most delightful one. Mr. and Mrs. Thedinga were presented with a charming ice-cream set by the Phythians. Dr. W. A. Campbell made a bright and witty address of presentation. Both Mr. and Mrs. Thedinga responded briefly, expressing their appreciation of the honor done them and thanking their friends for the gift. Mr. Thedinga's speech was especially taking. An informal social time followed at which delicious refreshments were served by the ladies. Ice cream and cake abounded in great plenty and was freely discussed. The room was decorated very tastefully in national and Phythian colors. The company dispersed late in the night after again wishing Mr. and Mrs. Thedinga much hapiness and prosperity.

VISITED AN INSURGENT CAMP.

Splendid Letter From Manila Written by Police Captain Emery.

The following letter came to Postmaster Duna several days ago. It has been held by the Gazette since that time, not having been printed sooner for lack of space. Many of the friends of Captain Henry have asked that it be published, however, as it is full of interesting facts about the city of Manila and the Philippines in general. The remarks on the subject of taxation are especially interesting:

Manila, Philippine Islands,
Sept. 23, 1898.

Dear Friend Dan:

I promised to drop you a line when we reached our destination, and now that we have had time to look around a little and the novelty of our situation in a strange country has worn off somewhat, I will endeavor to give you some impressions of this country. You doubtless have read the description of our voyage and landing written in a much more interesting manner than my power to do, so will pass over that part of our experience and give you a few facts concerning the islands and the people. Most of the facts have been picked up from my own observation and investigation. Some were obtained from Lieutenant Sleeper of our company, who has a position in the custom house here. In the first place, I am informed that the resources of the islands are much greater than even Spain has an idea of. The Spanish officials keeping the home government in ignorance so that they could plunder and steal from the people with greater impunity. It is impossible to give the number of islands in this group, as every one in a position to know gives a different figure, but the number ranges from 1,200 to 1,600, about one-third of which are inhabited.

The Spaniards have control of only Luzon, Windoro and Panay, and southeast of that the islands Negros and Cebu, where they have partial control only. Mindamo is next in size to Luzon, and the natives are so fierce that the Spanish have only two fortified settlements there. As this is the only city I have visited it is the only one I shall attempt to describe. It is situated on the northeast side of the bay, on low, swampy ground, very little above tide water. The streets are narrow and are paved in most parts with blocks of lava covered with a sort of concrete. The sidewalks are of stone and very narrow, even in the business parts of town being barely more than four feet wide. Some places they are as narrow as two feet. There are gutters on both sides of the street but they are full of rubbish and filth. Everything in the city is in a very unsanitary condition. All houses are built two stories high, no one ever sleeping on the ground floor as it is said to be very unhealthy. The lower parts of all buildings is used for domestic animals and domestic fowls, the people having horses and carriages all in the house with them. The population is said to be about 400,000, about 50,000 of whom are Chinese. The whole city is surrounded by a stone wall about 40 feet thick by 40 feet high, and on top there are old smooth-bore brass cannons about every 100 feet. The wall has shrubs and vines growing upon the sides and top to such an extent that viewed from the outside at some distance one would never think of its being a stone wall. There are but five entrances to the old city, each having a drawbridge. There is a deep, wide moat outside the wall. There is a street railway—motive power being horses; queer looking little fellows about the size of shetland ponies and the appearance and characteristics of our own, broncos. Instead of draught horses they have domesticated the water buffalo, an animal that has some characteristics of both the cow and bison and many of its own, one of which is its love for water.

I have seen a native step his cart, unyoke his buffalo, take him to the river and he (the buffalo) plunge in and remain entirely under water for a considerable time. They can draw a load about equal to the ox. Instead of expressmen on the corners waiting for the chance of hauling a trunk or moving household goods, you can here see a dozen or more natives lined up with bamboo stick and rope, ready for anything from a hog or young buffalo to a piano and on one occasion I saw one of them carry a large man on his shoulder across the river. (But more of that later.)

The system of taxation is very oppressive and in a large measure responsible for the insurrection here and in some instances seems to me to be on rather a peculiar basis. Every male pays what is known as a head tax which ranges from 50 cents to $100 per year, and the tax for the privilege of doing an independent business ranges in amount from $5 to $1,000 per year. A tax of 25 cents for every tree cut down, large or small, even though it be in your own dooryard and inconvenient. A carriage tax is $2 per wheel, consequently most vehicles have but two wheels. A horse is taxed $4 per year. All legal documents are stamped and stamp duty in an ordinary lawsuit costs no less than $10. A woman is taxed $3 for every child born to her. These are some that are outside the ordinary line of taxation but the rates oppressive on everything and all that the government leaves the native the church takes. The common people and not enough in many cases to keep them from absolute want.

I noticed a great many parades and processions and on inquiry found that it was always some holiday commemorating the birth or death of some great saint and was told that they have more than 150 holidays, including Sundays, in every year. When the natives of the poorer class die they are put in a box and carried to the cemetery by two men while the family walks behind, and then buried without box or coffin. When a child dies the father carries it on the top of his head, the other members of the family bearing him company.

Chinese, Germans and English are the principal traders. The natives seemingly are not capable of business transaction. In regard to the climate here, the days are hot, causing one to perspire freely. The heat is not oppressive and the nights are pleasant, a blanket not being uncomfortable. It rains quite often and the downpour is tremendous. One thing I did not mention. There is a range of mountains about 50 miles inland from the city. They can be seen plainly from here. The natives say there is gold to be found there in large quantities.

There are a great many insurgents around the city and our boys have to guard the outposts to keep them away from town. We have been called to arms twice since our arrival, caused by the insurgents making demonstrations against our outposts, but in both cases they were easily managed. Each company does outpost duty once every six days.

American soldiers are not allowed outside the outposts, but I had a strong desire to visit the insurgent camps and Lieutenant Gowdy said: "If you can get through the lines, all right; but I would not advise you to try." On September 20 I had a 12-hour pass and Lindsay, one of the boys who came with us from the Springs, was as anxious as myself, so we started east from Fort San Antonio, captured by the Colorado regiment when the city fell. We crossed about two miles of swamp and bamboo forest, supposed to be impassable, to get around our outposts, and at last came in sight of one of the insurgent camps. We yet had a hollow bayou, alive with snakes and turtles, to cross. I am much afraid of snakes, so we went further down to find a place where they were not so numerous. The supply seemed to be inexhaustible, however, and we were about to take chances with the snakes when we spied two native soldiers on the opposite side and in hailing distance, one of them armed with a gun and the other with a machete. By motions and signs we made them understand that we wished to cross to their side, so the one with the machete unbuckled his belt, hung his gun on a bush and came across, seemingly not minding the snakes in the least. The mud and water reached to his waist. The man was no taller than my shoulders, but he knelt down, motioned for me to get astride his left shoulder, which I did, and by holding up my legs kept clear of both snakes and water, but I have since seen those snakes in my dreams. He landed me safe and I gave him 20 centavos, equal to 10 cents American money, and he was highly pleased and immediately started for Lindsay. I examined his machete and walked off across the meadow, absent mindedly hanging on to its knife. I sat down behind some ocas works that the Spaniards had thrown up before Manila was taken, and got on the side away from where the soldier was and waited for Lindsay. We visited the insurgent camp, got some Mauser bullets from the walls of an old convent south of Fort San Antonio, and got back to our lines, tired, muddy and satisfied. I hung onto that machete and belt, and if I ever get home will bring it with me.

A few words about Company M and I will close, as this is already longer than I intended to write.

We have in the brigade hospital men, including Captain Spicer, Al Newberry, A. Remington, M. Emmerson, Frank Houk, Walter Fairall, Jack Dawson, Geo. Simons, J. H. Herbette and H. A. McDowel. None of them are dangerously ill. Captain Spicer will be out in a few days. All the boys who enlisted from the Springs could not be assigned to Company M, and some of them were sorely disappointed on that account. Of the Colorado recruits who came by the St. Paul, Company M was entitled to only 12 men. The lucky ones were Irvine, Thomas, Kinney, Worley Ford, Lindsay, Taylor, Spricer, Bickford Walsh, Henry, Denhardt and Mathews. W. R. Wheaton was transferred to this company through the courtesy of the captain of Company C, Mathews and I have been appointed corporals.

Company M has splendid quarters at this time, plenty of room, a good shower bath and a healthy locality—a great improvement over the quarters they occupied when we first arrived. We doubtless will have much less sickness than formerly.

Will close lest this become tiresome. With kindest regards to all, yourself in particular. Ever your friend,

J. O. Henry.

SATURDAY, NOV. 12.

News of the Courts.

The suit of Mrs. O. J. Whinery against the L. E. King Mining and Leasing company came up for trial in the district court yesterday before Judge Harris. The plaintiff asked for $5,000 damages for the death of her husband. Whinery was at work in the Lella lode last January when he fell down a winze while in the act of crossing a board over the dangerous place.

After the evidence of the plaintiff had been introduced a motion was made by the defendant's attorney to non-suit the case. It was sustained by Judge Harris.

In division No. 1 Judge Lunt granted the motion for a non-suit in the case of Mrs. Clara E. Stanton vs. Mrs. M. A. Berlin.

GRAND JURY TO INVESTIGATE.

Light Will be Thrown on the Opera House Tragedy of Sept. 7.

At last some light seems about to be thrown on the disgraceful opera house riot of September 7th in which Charles R. Harris lost his life. A grand jury will investigate the affair and thoroughly digest the facts brought out, thus fastening the guilt upon the proper parties, if possible.

Yesterday morning District Attorney McAllister filed a petition with Judge Lunt asking for an order for a grand jury. The order was immediately issued and the clerk of the district court was ordered to draw 12 names from the box. The grand jury will convene on December 15th.

The work of drawing the 12 names was done in the presence of Sheriff Boynton, a representative from the board of county commissioners and W. S. Morris and K. R. Bullitt representing the citizens. These two gentlemen were selected to see that the drawing was fair, because of their known different political faiths.

It has been some time since the county of El Paso has had a grand jury. The plan of selecting the men is similar to that of drawing an ordinary jury, and the important work was quickly completed. The names of the jurors are withheld from the public until they have been served by the sheriff. The average citizen dreads to serve on a grand jury for the reason that the work required is extremely arduous and confining.

Following is the petition presented by District Attorney McAllister:

District Attorney's Petition.

May It Please the Court:

About 3 o'clock in the morning of the 7th of September last, in an encounter in the opera house in Colorado Springs originating in a dispute over the possession of the building for a political convention, a man by the name of Charles Harris was killed. Of the opposing forces, one was in actual possession of the hall at the opera house; the other was apparently engaged in an assault thereon; the deceased, from all accounts, was a member of the latter body.

The tragedy, naturally and properly, instantly created intense public feeling and indignation throughout the city, county and state. A coroner's jury heard evidence concerning it and was unable to determine the responsibility for the death in connection with the killing, it has been alleged that certain peace officers of the county and city, including the sheriff, were involved in the occurrences of the night in question.

This public feeling soon took the form of newspaper and individual demands for a legal investigation and a location of responsibility by a grand jury.

Immediately after the killing, complaint was lodged in my office against certain parties who had been arrested when found in the opera house at the time, but the evidence given at the inquest was insufficient, in my judgment, to warrant their detention and they were immediately discharged. With this exception, no complaint against any participant has been filed with me. In addition to this, the complications attending an investigation and my inability to enforce the attendance of witnesses, precluded an investigation by information. The summoning of a grand jury was, therefore, the sole alternative.

From the beginning, I have conceived it to be my duty to call the attention of the court, at the proper time, to the deplorable incident. I have delayed it intentionally, because it seemed to be consistent with a fair and impartial investigation to do so. The tragedy arose out of a political contest and has been followed by a heated political campaign, in which charges and counter-charges concerning the responsibility for this killing have been freely employed as arguments. In my judgment, the paramount necessity of a fair, impartial, non-partisan investigation demanded a postponement of action until after election.

The time to act has now arrived. If an investigation is to be had, it should be done immediately, as further delay may impede the administration of justice. I therefore beg to recommend to the court the calling of a grand jury to investigate the matters herein mentioned, as well as such other things as may properly come before it, providing the court considers such action advisable.

If the court proceeds upon the suggestion, I shall be glad to facilitate the work of the jury in every possible way, to the end that its duties may be quickly, efficiently and economically performed.

Henry McAllister, Jr.,
District Attorney.

Mr. Percy Hagerman has returned from an eastern trip.

Miss M. Quigley left the city last night for Kansas City.

W. G. Bansemer was in the city yesterday for a short time.

R. M. Darrach will leave shortly for a visit to Philadelphia.

Mrs. T. C. Link of the City of Mexico is visiting in the city for a few weeks.

Miss Holmes of Hannibal, Mo., and Miss Mabel Garner of Kansas City, are guests of Miss Seddie Gunnell.

Mrs. C. M. Liebold, Mr. Walter Liebold and Miss Louise left last evening for New York over the Rock Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Allen of Philadelphia have taken a house on San Rafael street for the winter.

Mr. Warren McCord, traveling freight agent of the C. and N. W., was a visitor on Railroad Row yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Shove returned to the city yesterday after a sojourn in the east of several weeks' duration.

Mr. F. A. Neff left last evening over the Rock Island for Columbus, Ohio, where she was called on account of the illness of her mother.

Judge Ira Harris and Mr. Davis of the district court left last night for Alamosa on a duck hunting trip. They will return Sunday.

Charles Stokes Wayne has written a novelette for the Christmas edition of Town Topics, entitled "A Witch of Today." Colorado Springs comes in for a brief mention in the story.

The remains of W. Couchman, who died Wednesday at 125 Arlington street, were interred yesterday in Evergreen cemetery. The two children were left entirely destitute. They were taken to the Brightside school yesterday by Mayor Irvine.

News has been received in this city of the death of James Veitch of Creston, Ia. The deceased was father of Mrs. J. I. Franklin and Mrs. H. H. Hawkins. Upon learning the sad news Mrs. Franklin at once took the train for the old home.

Mr. W. H. McIntyre, the well-known real estate dealer, is contemplating the erection of a three-story business block on his lot at the corner of Huerfano street and Sahwatch avenue. He has a lot 75x140 feet at the junction of these two streets and if erected the building will be a handsome addition to that portion of the city. It is estimated that the building will cost from $15,000 to $20,000. The lower floor will be used as store rooms and the upper floors will be devoted to a hotel.

The many friends of General Joe Hutchinson, formerly of this city, are rejoicing over his election to the office of lieutenant governor of Idaho last Tuesday. For a number of years Mr. Hutchinson was a caller on the Denver Mining exchange, and later was caller on the Colorado Springs exchange. He bore the reputation of being the best caller in the west, and the members of the local exchange were loath to give him up when he resigned a year and a half ago to accept the position of superintendent of the Trade Dollar mine in Silver City, Idaho. Several congratulatory telegrams from friends in this city have been sent to the lieutenant gov-

SUNDAY, NOV. 13.

GOLDEN VICTORIOUS.

State University Adds Another to Its List of Humiliations.

The Boulder-Golden game yesterday was what was expected—the football feature of the day for Colorado and the west. The game was a victory for the Miners but it was hard earned and was on the home street before there was any scoring. Boulder went down before her heavier antagonists but it was not until the latter got the ball on the down hill run and the superior weight became effective.

Even after the School of Mines had scored six points the boys from the state university forced them toward their own chalk string until only 10 yards remained between the ball and a touchdown and probably a tied score but a fumble by Joe Rogers for Boulder gave the ball to the Miners and their goal was not again in danger.

A Peculiar Game.

The game was a peculiar one in several respects. Boulder had the down hill run in the first half and in the first five plays carried the leather from the 25-yard line to the center of the field. During the remainder of the half, which meant about 30 minutes of actual play, the line of scrimmage was not farther than eight yards from the center of the field. Another peculiar fact in connection with the game was that it was not characterized by a single punt by either team. Merton, who was playing full back for the state university, made one attempt during the second half but it resulted in a miserable failure and the effort was not repeated. A third peculiarity lay in the fact that the ball did not go into touch once during the entire period of play.

The Golden line was considerably heavier than that of Boulder with the odds on weight a little in favor of the Miners in the backs as well.

Superior Weight Told.

The field is smooth and was in good condition for yesterday's game, but it has a perceptible slope which gives an advantage to the heavier team when carrying the ball down hill. The players in yesterday's game were exceedingly unfortunate. Becker, Golden's right half back, said to be her best back, was laid off early in the game with a badly wrenched knee. Ball, the man who last year distinguished himself by making five touchdowns against the team of Colorado college, played quarter until Becker had to quit. Ball then went to right half back and Steele was put in at quarter. Steele played a good game, rather better than that of Joe Rogers, who played the same position for Boulder. With only a moment to play Ball made a 20 yard dash around left end and in being tackled suffered a severe blow upon the shoulder which laid him out of the game. Linden went in at right half but had only one opportunity to show what he could do, and upon that occasion slipped in starting and lost his team a couple of yards.

Golden's Style of Play.

The play of the Golden team is of particular interest to Colorado Springs inasmuch as that team will play the college here on Thanksgiving day. There is every indication that Browning's men will strike upon that occasion the hardest proposition of the year. Golden has a line which can put up a magnificent defense, and her backs are exceedingly quick and sure ground gainers. Barring his two runs, one of 30 yards and one of 20, Ball gained more ground after being tackled than he did before. Lewis hits the line with excellent effect and Jones, left half, is undoubtedly one of the best backs in the state. He will outweigh any back who has been seen this year on the local gridiron.

While Ball was acting as field captain he used the tackles in pounding the line. Steele, after Ball went to half, gave the signals and made more general use of the guards. The plays worked well in either case, but in forming the guards back interference there was more looseness than when the tackles were used. Either man playing at quarter on Thanksgiving day will put his men into the plays with good effect.

Better Work by a Weaker Team.

Boulder put into the game yesterday a more perfect team work on both defensive and offensive than she showed in the game here with Colorado college. She did not, however, have as strong an aggregation of players in the game yesterday as in this city. The most notable disadvantage was in the full back, Merton, who played the position yesterday is far from being the equal of Whittemore whose splendid exhibition of kicking and endurance in backing the line won him admiration when Boulder lost to the college. Howard, last year's Colorado college half back, and crack second baseman, who has this fall been a substitute on the Boulder team, was in the game in place of Austin, and was a weaker man. He played right end on offensive, going to tackle on the defense. Austin's place at tackle, while Boulder had the ball, was filled by Carlson, who was a substitute in the game in this city. Joe Rogers played quarter yesterday and hardly put the spirit into the play that characterized Austin's work. The team suffered badly in the second half, by the absence of Schilling, right half, who had his nose broken in a scrimmage just before the close of the first half. John Rogers played the left half and put up an exceedingly creditable game. He was by considerable odds a better man than McMurray, who took Schilling's place.

Abernathy officiated throughout the game as referee and gave entire satisfaction to both sides. There were no points of play to be decided, his principle duty being the mere measurement of the distance covered by the plays. Conley, who acted as umpire, is a Dartmouth man, and handled the players in a manner to which Colorado football men are not accustomed. The spectators were delighted with his clear cut manner, however, and the players were no less pleased. He would have no fooling and penalized Golden 25 yards and Boulder 20 during the game for offside play. Golden and Boulder both started to protest against his decisions once or twice but they were not made to be altered and the captains both understood the situation perfectly and played more guardedly after the penalties were administered. Boulder's offside play may have been responsible for the last touchdown scored against her. She played offside on her 25-yard line and Umpire Conley paced off 10 yards. The teams lined up and Boulder played offside again. Mr. Conley is a long man and he paced off 10 more long yards as though there was no end to the field. Boulder then played onside but it was too late.

Golden's first touchdown was secured after every inch of the ground had been earned. Play brought the ball to Boulder's five-yard line and on the next play Lewis hurled himself into the line between Garwood and Hogarty, placing the leather safely behind the line. The second was shortly before the close of the game and was made by Ball after Boulder had suffered 20 yards penalty for two offside plays. Steele kicked both goals nicely, neither of them, however, being difficult.

The High School Game.

Colorado Springs can make her boast that no team has yet come to the city and scored a victory. A victory was scored yesterday with which the local high school had something to do but it was not in Colorado Springs. The football enthusiasts will agree that it is more pleasant, if a Springs team must meet defeat, that the game be scheduled for some other field than the home one.

The high school players, however, will not be condemned by persons who saw them play. Wade, Vest and Rogers went into the game more fit for the circus physicians. All three of these men were sick and although they managed to walk around the field and get into the plays during the first half they could not hold out for the game.

The men all played excellent football and have not lost their friends because they lost the game. East Denver has some giant players for high school men and has been coached as carefully as Clay and Schaefer could do the work. The fact that East Denver won yesterday's game by a score of 11 to 0 is evidence that the coaching has had great effect.

In the Courts.

An interesting trial demonstrating how working men are forced to pay exorbitant rates of interest on borrowed money came up in division No. 2 of the district court yesterday before Judge Lunt.

The suit is styled E. D. Larrabee vs. Caleb Hall, who is the Farmers' bank of Stafford, Kan. The plaintiff asks that a deed to a certain piece of property in Cripple Creek which was placed in escrow to guarantee the payment of a note, shall be declared a mortgage. The trial of the case developed the fact that Hall owned Larrabee $125, asking his note payable in 90 days for $150. The note was to bear interest at the rate of 10 per cent per month after maturity. Larrabee placed a deed in escrow to guarantee the amount but took it out later. He now asks that the deed be declared a mortgage; that the property shall be sold to satisfy the debt and that the residue be returned to him.

From all appearances in the case Kansas bankers seem to have a soft thing in loaning money to Cripple Creek miners, especially in the matter of interest charges; there being no usury law in this state. Judge Lunt will hear arguments in the case Monday.

The woes of another unhappy couple who have found married life a thorny pathway to travel and the enchantments of Cupid an "irr descent dream," as Ingalls would say, were recited in the district court yesterday. The complaint which was filed is entitled Mary E. Abercrombie vs. Jarrett J. Abercrombie. Two causes of action are set out and both recite the fact that the plaintiff and defendant were married in Denver, Colorado, March 9, 891. Shortly after the marriage the couple went to Belo, Kansas, where most of the married life has been spent. In Beloit three children were born—Roy and Ray, two boys, and their younger sister, Vivian. Beloit was the stage of action for most of the incidents which marred the life of the plaintiff. If her plaint be true. The defendant prospered in a worldly way after settling in the Sunflower state and soon acquired some little real estate and an interest in a mercantile institution. The plaintiff avers that the defendant is worth at least $10,800 and that his wealth is the result their joint labor and economy.

The first cause of action is in effect that the defendant has disregarded all the sacred vows of fidelity made in the days of courtship and at the marriage altar and has at different times been guilty of breaking his vows. A woman known as Cora Forbes is named as one of those with whom the unfaithful husband consorted. It is also charged that the defendant openly and frequently boasted of his misdeeds to the great grief of the plaintiff.

The second cause of action sets out that on March 7 1895, the defendant made a violent assault upon the plaintiff and beat and bruised her severely. In April, 1896, an occurrence very similar in nature took place.

The plaintiff asks a judgment for such portion of the defendant's estate as to the court may seem proper, also for a sufficient sum during the pendency of the action to take care of the children and herself, as she says that she is destitute. Plaintiff finally asks that she be given the custody of the children as the plaintiff is not a fit person to care for them.

Franck & Co., of Hamburg, Germany, filed a suit against N. Leipheimer, the well known stock broker, yesterday afternoon. The plaintiffs allege that they agreed in the early part of the year 1895 to put the defendant in communication with a capitalist who was willing to invest some money in Cripple Creek stocks. It was agreed that all profits derived from acting as his agent in consummating deals were to be divided between the plaintiffs and the defendant. The plaintiffs say that they carried out their part of the agreement by acquainting the defendant with Heinrich Emdem, a resident of Frankfort-on-the-Main. It is charged that Emdem has since that time done business with the defendant to a very considerable degree, but that the defendant has steadfastly failed and refused to allow the plaintiffs any portion or share of the profits of said transactions in the way of commissions. They ask that the court order an accounting of all dealings with Emdem since 1895 and that they be given judgment for the amount which may be found to be due them.

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AN EASTERN WEDDING.

Mr. John G. Shields and Mrs. W. B. Faunce Will Be Married in Brooklyn.

Mr. John G. Shields left last evening for Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he will spend a week. From Grand Rapids Mr. Shields will go to New York. About December 1st Mr. Shields will be married to Mrs. W. B. Faunce of Philadelphia. The marriage will take place in Brooklyn. Mr. and Mrs. Shields will sail for Europe on the Augusta Victoria of the Hamburg-American line, December 10th. They will remain abroad about eight months, spending the holidays in Rome. Later they will visit Egypt and the Holy Land, returning to Colorado Springs about July 1st.

The engagement of Mr. Shields and Mrs. Faunce has been known to their intimate friends for some time and the announcement will not be a surprise to them. Mr. Shields is well known in business circles in Colorado Springs, being regarded as one of the staunchest business men in the west. He is president of the Shields-Morley Grocery Co., one of the largest houses in the state.

Mrs. Faunce is equally well known in Colorado Springs. She resided here for some time and numbers a host of friends and well-wishers. She has been in Philadelphia for some time.

Thursday evening Mr. Fred Morley entertained a number of gentlemen at a delightful dinner party at his handsome residence on Wood avenue in honor of Mr. Shields. Judge Lunt delivered the toast of the evening which was happily responded to by Mr. Shields.

Those present were Mr. Henry McB. Wills, Judge H. G. Lunt, Dr. Gardner, Mr. A. Sutton, Mr. H. P. Lillibridge, Mr. Irving Howbert, Mr. George Buckman, Mr. Louis Ehrich, Mr. Shields and Mr. Morley.

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By the Governor of Colorado Designating November 24 as a Day of Prayer and Thanksgiving.

Denver, Nov. 10.—Governor Adams today issued his Thanksgiving proclamation:

"In accordance with the proclamation of the president, I, Alva Adams, by the authority vested in the governor, do hereby designate Thursday, the 24th day of November, as a day of prayer and thanksgiving.

"The nation and state owe a deep debt of thanksgiving and gratitude for the blessings of the year. In war our victories have been so marvelous that we may well believe that the Divine hand that guided Gideon and David led our armies and fleets in their battles for humanity.

"As we mourn the loss of the fallen we are thankful that their sacrifice was not in vain. The valor of our soldiers

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ENGLAND, THE UNITED STATES AND GERMANY.

The evident desire of Germany to establish an "understanding" between England, the United States and Germany, as outlined in recent foreign cables to this country, is not surprising to those who have kept in touch with Germany's foreign policy.

Germany is, first, last and all the time, with the winner. This is particularly true when the winner happens to be a nation like the United States, that enjoys not only an individual strength on land, on sea, and in the commercial world, but also has the well-recognized sympathy and moral support of so powerful and important a nation as Great Britain. Germany, quick to recognize the growing friendliness between England and the United States, and seeing, also, that in all world matters these two Anglo-Saxon countries will unquestionably stand shoulder to shoulder, is as quick to court the friendship of one of the other of them, going in that way to secure the substantial friendship of the other.

It will be noted that Germany's alleged "hostility" to the United States has disappeared in large measure; further than that, there are persistent rumors of an Anglo-German entente. The kaiser will not visit Spanish ports, it is said, because it does not care to in any way offend the United States. Going further, it is well known that English diplomats and the English people generally support the American contention regarding the Philippines, and English diplomats also recognize a convergence of the interests of Great Britain, Germany and the United States. The kaiser evidently believes in the old saying that it is a good plan to strike while the iron is hot, and the several things just enumerated have no doubt convinced him that the iron is sufficiently hot at the present time. With America just emerged from a successful war that has placed her among the foremost nations of the earth, with her commerce rapidly establishing itself in all parts of the world, with English diplomats acknowledging the convergence of the interests of the three countries mentioned, and with much to gain for herself, Germany is convinced that now is the accepted time to bring about an "understanding" between these three nations. The United States is responsible for this attitude of Germany. Had we been defeated in the recent war, it is not likely that any Anglo-Saxon alliance would have been mentioned, and Germany would have been in no hurry to suggest any "understanding" between the three countries.

In the event of a general war, which some French papers and many well-posted men think is by no means improbable, the many would much rather be allied with two such nations as England and the United States than cast her fortunes with any of the others, for it is conceded that an Anglo-Saxon alliance could make decidedly unpleasant for the rest of the world.

Looking at the commercial aspect of the case, it is easy to understand why Germany would be glad of the "understanding" proposed. It would, in all probability result in some amicable arrangement between Germany and the United States that could not but affect the former agreeably, for as the case now stands Germany is totally unable to prevent the encroachments upon her territory of American commerce and cannot, on the other hand, offset it by any adequate similar progress in this country. All things considered, therefore, it is not surprising that the Kaiser is ready and willing to establish an "understanding" between Germany, England and the United States there is much that might be said in favor of such a proposition, and even if Germany should be the greatest gainer by it, there are reasons why it would be more or less advantageous to the other two countries involved.

"FADS OF THE DAY."

In commenting on the results of Tuesday's election the Colorado Springs Gazette, the organ-in-chief for the Wolcott-McKinley, gold-standard conspiracy in this state, remarks that "fusionism, Populism and the unconditional silver coinage are the fads of the day; they are fast becoming the fads of yesterday. The party which is established upon these must surely fall."

This is a remarkable confession to make the day after a campaign in which its boy Senator Wolcott went up and down the state proclaiming himself a silver man beyond doubt or suspicion. The voters of the state recorded their doubt of the assertions by the most emphatic majority ever given a gubernatorial candidate in the history of the state. The Gazette now confirms the doubts of the people by declaring free coinage "a fad of today," that is soon to become "a fad of yesterday."

The Gazette bases this cheerful confession on the fact that the majority for Thomas for governor is only about one-third of the majority given for Bryan two years ago. The confession is, of course, improper, because both the Wolcotts, and particularly Mr. Henry Wolcott, professed to be silver men, and Henry possessed wide personal popularity, besides the support of powerful local corporation interests.

The heavy storm materially reduced the vote in the mountain districts, where the voters are almost unanimous for silver, and there was to be reckoned, besides, the usual decrease in the vote in a year without a presidential contest. Analysis of the vote as cast in the different counties of Colorado shows that, if the national issue were presented again today as it was presented in 1896, the vote would be just about the same as it was in that year.

As a matter of fact, the majority for Thomas for governor is a much more significant expression of public opinion than was the majority for Bryan for president. All votes on governor heretofore have turned on majorities of less than 15,000. But here is one that is three times that figure. No amount of explanatory words can wipe out its deep significance.

The foregoing editorial reprinted complete from yesterday morning's Denver News is an admirable example of the way a Colorado Democ-Populist views the situation today. Give the News credit for whatever measure of honesty you please, the fact remains that it is an impossibility for it to see things in their true proportions. Let the News statements be examined in the light of facts.

The News speaks of the Gazette as "an organ-in-chief for the Wolcott-McKinley, gold-standard conspiracy in this state." The Gazette is not an organ for anybody. The Gazette does not favor the gold standard. There is no such thing as a Wolcott-McKinley conspiracy in this state.

The News says that in the last campaign the Gazette's "idol, Senator Wolcott, went up and down the state proclaiming himself a silver man beyond doubt or suspicion," and that the Gazette's editorial confirmed the doubt of the truthfulness of this statement. Senator Wolcott is not the Gazette idol. The Gazette has no idol. Senator Wolcott is not responsible for what the Gazette says. The Gazette is not responsible for what Senator Wolcott says. The Gazette believes that Senator Wolcott is today the most sincere, the most earnest and the most powerful friend of silver in the United States and without a superior in this respect in the world.

The News says that "the Gazette bases this cheerful confession on the fact that the majority for Thomas for governor is only about one-third of the majority given for Bryan two years ago." The combined vote of the Democratic and Populist candidates was 152,139, which was 25,028 in excess of that given to the Republican. This combined plurality was greater by 146 votes than that given to Mr. Bryan. In its editorial the Gazette distinguished between the real cause of silver, or genuine bimetallism, and the unconditional free coinage, or disastrous silver monometallism which is proclaimed as the aim of the Colorado fusionists. The News has never done this. But the Gazette's statement was not based so much on the result in Colorado, as upon the fact that the returns showed that of the 45 states in the Union only two Colorado and Montana, can now be counted as sure for unconditional silver, and the further fact that Mr. Patterson, the Populist leader in Colorado, had declared that if the silver fight were continued in a few states, it would be well to give up the struggle.

Since the editorial to which the News refers was written, the additional returns received throw interesting additional light upon the bearing of the recent election upon the unconditional silver cause. The following table, showing the congressional representations in two congresses, is rearranged from that furnished by the Associated Press Thursday night:

McKinley States.

	1896.			1898.		
	R.	D-P.		R.	D-P.	Dif.
Eastern—						
Connecticut	4		4	4		4
Delaware	1		1	1		1
Maine	4		4	4		4
Massachusetts	32	1	31	30	3	27
New Hampshire	2		2	2		2
New Jersey	8		8	6	2	4
New York	29		29	16	8	8
Pennsylvania	27	2	29	19	10	9
Rhode Island	2		2	2		2
Vermont	2		2	2		2
Total	80	3	83	66	13	53
Southern—						
Kentucky	4	7	11	1	8	7
Maryland	6		6	4	2	2
West Virginia	4		4	2	1	1
Total	14	7	21	7	11	4
Central—						
Illinois	17		17	15		15
Indiana	9	4	13	8	5	3
Iowa	11		11	9		9
Michigan	10	2	12	10		10
Minnesota	7		7	6		6
North Dakota	3		3	4		4
Ohio	15	6	21	15	6	9
Wisconsin	10		10	10		10
Total	80	12	92	77	11	66
Western—						
California	8	4	12	6	1	5
Oregon	2		2	2		2
Total	4	4	14	8	1	7

Bryan States.

	1896.			1898.		
	R.	D-P.		R.	D-P.	Dif.
Southern—						
Alabama	3		3	3		3
Arkansas	6		6	6		6
Florida	2		2	2		2
Georgia	11		11	11		11
Louisiana	6		6	6		6
Mississippi	7		7	7		7
North Carolina	5	4	1	5		5
South Carolina	7		7	7		7
Tennessee	2	8	2	10		10
Texas	1	12	1	12		12
Virginia	2	8	2	8		8
Total	10	80	6	84		84
Western—						
Colorado	2		2	2		2
Idaho	1		1	1		1
Kansas	2	6	7	1		1
Missouri	3	11	3	11		11
Montana	1		1	1		1
Nebraska	2	4	2	4		4
Nevada	1		1	1		1
South Dakota	2		2	2		2
Utah	1		1	1		1
Washington	2		2	1		1
Wyoming	1		1	1		1
Total	7	22	17	22	1	21

Republican gains in McKinley states:—Delaware, 1; Michigan, 2; California, 1; total, 4.

Republican gains in Bryan states:—Kansas, 5; South Dakota, 2; Washington, 1; Wyoming, 1; total, 10.

Demo-Populist gains in McKinley states:—Massachusetts, 2; New Jersey, 2; New York, 13; Pennsylvania, 10; Kentucky, 1; Maryland, 2; West Virginia, 1; Illinois, 2; Indiana, 1; total, 34.

Demo-Populist gains in Bryan states:—North Carolina, 4.

Republican gains:—East, 1; central, 1; west, 11.

Demo-Popu at gains:—East, 27 south, 8; central, 3; west, 0.

If there is in these figures any consolation for the unconditional silver propaganda we fail to find it.

But significant as the figures in the house are, those in the senate are still more so. The Republicans claim a majority over all in the upper house of 8, and claim that this is sufficient to ensure the control of the senate FOR THE NEXT EIGHT YEARS. It should be remembered that this is a Republican majority, and that in addition to this there are some Democratic senators who will act with the Republican majority on financial questions. This is the most important fact of the election, and it is one that is being entirely disregarded by the News and its imitators. The results in the senate make the passage of an unconditional free coinage bill impossible for the next eight years. Before the end of that time one of two things will happen. The experiment of the single gold standard will have proved so successful that the silver issue will be as dead as greenbackism now is, or the experiment will have failed and the nations of the earth will turn to international bimetallism and such Silver Republicans as Senator Wolcott will represent the United States in a successful attempt to restore silver to its former position as a money metal equal with gold.

THE GRAND JURY.

The suggestion originally made in the Gazette one week after the opera house riot has commended itself to the officers charged with the enforcement of the law and a grand jury has been appointed to investigate and to fix the responsibility. When that is done we may presume that such further proceedings as may be necessary will be taken to punish the guilty.

The wisdom of waiting until after the election is apparent. Such an investigation will be welcome to more than nine-tenths of the people of Colorado Springs without regard to their political beliefs. It will have a fairness which was absent from the coroner's trial, and a force and dignity lacking in the council committee's investigation. We most heartily approve and commend the decision reached by the authorities, and hope the investigation will be complete and decisive. The Gazette has never said one word in connection with this affair which was intended to protect the guilty. It has needed to say much against the effort of certain parties to shelter themselves behind the assumed guilt of others, and it has protested against accusations which were made without reasonable proof.

As some effort has been made in certain quarters to misrepresent the Gazette in regard to this matter, we venture to reprint herewith a few extracts from Gazette editorials, showing what our real policy has been.

The riot took place Wednesday morning, and the first editorial reference of the Gazette was as follows:

PUNISH THE GUILTY.

The murder in the opera house yesterday was a truly disgraceful affair. It was dishonorable to everyone connected with it, however remotely, to the party name with which it is associated, to the city in which it happened and to the state which will have to suffer for this "sample of western politics, methods," as it will be called.

The authorities of this city and county owe it to themselves, to the city and to the state to prevent any recurrence of riot, bloodshed or murder, and also to promptly investigate and to punish those connected with the crime, whoever they may be. No party and no faith can afford to countenance murder and riot, and the people of Colorado Springs without regard to party demand the fullest investigation of this affair and the punishment of the guilty, no matter who they are or with whom they are connected. In the meantime any attempt to make political capital from the affair should be discountenanced. No party can afford to profit by murder, and those who try to do so will suffer from it.

Pending this investigation the case is one in which public judgment ought to be suspended until the facts are known. Sensational stories are rife, and accusations are being made without the least basis of evidence.

Colorado Springs can best repair part of the injury done to its character by showing coolness and good sense in a trying emergency. To this the services of all good citizens should be engaged.

The following day the Gazette said:

The Gazette has stated its position in this matter and that position we still maintain. We believe that the honor and the reputation of this community demand an investigation which shall stop at nothing in its effort to ascertain the persons who were responsible for the outrage and we believe that when the facts are known that no person occupies a position high enough or has a character so strongly established as to defend him against the vengeance of an outraged community, provided that his guilt is established. To ascertain those facts is the province of the established courts of law, beginning with the coroner. We have no wish or desire to anticipate that investigation, but in view of the sensational stories and the frenzied appeals to passion and prejudice which are being circulated in this city and elsewhere through the state, it becomes the duty of a newspaper which is recognized as voicing the conservative judgment of the people of this city to point out the difference between what is assumed to exist and that which really does exist.

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But we desire to insure passion with reason, and invective with facts. We desire to appeal to the calm judgment of an intelligent community. We desire that this matter shall be investigated in the interests of justice and not in the interest of party. We desire that the truth be known irrespective of what the truth may be.

The next day, the 10th, the Gazette said:

If any man believes that the verdict of the coroner's jury will satisfy the people of Colorado Springs, he is unacquainted with their temper and disposition. Negatively the verdict is satisfactory as showing the absurdity of the charges connecting the sheriff, the chief of police or the Republican party with the attack on the opera house. It is amentably weak and defective in giving no clue as to the real authors of the attack. Of even more importance is its failure to fix the responsibility for the crime.

And on Tuesday, September 13, less than one week after the riot, the Gazette had the following:

INVESTIGATE AND PUNISH.

From the moment that the news of the riot at the opera house came to startle the community the Gazette has declared itself in favor of any policy that might lead to the discovery of the truth concerning the affair. We have declared that neither social standing, political connection nor official position ought to interfere with the punishment of the men who were responsible for this outrage on this community. While others were indulging in wild accusations, without any basis of proof, the Gazette announced its intention of waiting for the facts and its purpose to distribute the blame upon every man who deserved it and upon no one who did not. That position we still hold, and it is now shared by most of the people of Colorado Springs, including nominally some of those who were most violent and unscrupulous in their first expressions of opinion.

It is now proposed to hold an unofficial investigation by a committee of citizens with a view of ascertaining the facts and placing the blame where it belongs. We would be heartily glad of any plan that would lead to the real facts in the case, though we do not place much reliance upon the effectiveness of such a committee to succeed where the coroner's jury, which has power to enforce attendance of witnesses and to administer oaths, which the citizens' committee would not have, has failed.

* * * * * * *

In view of the general interest and the importance which the matter has assumed in this community, the better plan would be to summon a grand jury, which would be endowed with the necessary authority from the courts of law, and the verdict of which would be received as conclusive. Especial care could and doubtless would be taken to constitute a jury in such a way as to avoid any suspicion of partisanship or prejudice.

The matter is of sufficient importance to the community to warrant the employment of the full machinery of the law for its settlement.

These expressions are as pertinent now as they were when first written, and the Gazette in advocating the fullest and most complete investigation stands exactly where it has stood all along.

The proposed stop of the German imperial party at Spanish ports is said to be urgely a health precaution in behalf of the empress. The announcement that the visit is entirely of an unofficial character is doubtless largely a health precaution in behalf of the emperor.

THE JURY AND THE PAPERS.

For more than two months the opera house riot has been "on" in the newspapers with more or less satisfactory results. A great deal of harm has been accomplished by this newspaper exaggeration and sensational accusations for which the Gazette is in no way responsible. The only effect of it all has been political, for which purpose it was intended. Now that the campaign is ended, and now that a grand jury has been appointed to investigate the matter, it is proper and decent that newspaper comment upon the matter should cease for a time at least.

Yesterday the Gazette made clear its position in the matter and intended to say nothing further but it is perhaps necessary to answer the evening paper once more.

We do not see any good reason why the Telegraph should object to the Gazette's course in commending the summoning of the grand jury. The Telegraph of course looks upon this matter as a partisan affair. It does not care for the reputation of the city or the real merits of the case. What it is trying to do now, apparently, and what it has been trying to do ever since the riot happened is to divert attention from the misdeeds of men of its own party, to throw as much blame as it can on the Republican party and members thereof, and incidentally to influence as many people as possible to vote the Democratic ticket. According to some ideas that is good politics.

The Gazette takes a higher and broader view of the matter. Were we to meet the Telegraph on its level we might answer that the grand jury was called by a Republican judge at the instance of a Republican district attorney. But we prefer rather to look upon it that the people of Colorado Springs demand this investigation irrespective of party, and without regard to whom the result may harm or benefit. We have no intention or basis for forecasting the results of the investigation, but whatever facts it may show it is the height of folly to say that the Republican party of this city or county is responsible for or approves of such a riot as that which happened here early in September. The person or the newspaper that makes such an assertion insults hundreds of the most intelligent, orderly and law abiding men and women of Colorado Springs.

It is a matter of small importance as to whether the request for a grand jury was made first by the Gazette or the Telegraph. On September 13, six days after the riot, the Gazette advocated the calling of a grand jury. If the Telegraph is right in its assertion it will be an easy matter for it to prove itself so by its files.

We have no fear that the position of the Gazette will be misunderstood by the people of Colorado Springs, and do not believe that it will be worth the trouble for the Telegraph to continue its attempts at misrepresentation, and so far as we are concerned we should prefer to avoid further comment on the matter until after the grand jury has made its report. We have gained what we desired, an investigation by a competent body, and it seems to us that the best thing to do hereafter is to keep still until the grand jury has completed its work.

THE NEXT SENATE.

Assuming that Senator Allen will be defeated in Nebraska and that the Republicans will control the West Virginia legislature, which is not positively determined the next senate of the United States will be composed of 51 Republicans, 27 Democrats and nine Silverites and Populists. The 27 Democrats will represent 13 southern and three western states, there being two southern and one western in which the representation is divided with the Republicans. The nine Silverites and Populists are assigned as follows: Colorado, 1; Idaho, 1; Kansas, 1; Nevada, 2; North Carolina, 1; South Dakota, 2; Washington, 1.

The Republicans gain one senator in each of the following states: California, Delaware, Indiana, Maryland, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, West Virginia and Wisconsin. The Democrats will not gain any.

It may be of interest to add that in 1900, 20 states will elect legislatures who will choose senators in 1901. Of these 10 are now represented by Democrats and will probably choose Democrats — Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia; 12 now have Republican senators and are likely to choose Republicans—Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota and Wyoming. Delaware, now represented by a Democrat, is likely to select a Republican, and the remaining seven may be classed as doubtful—Colorado R., Idaho R., Montana R., Kentucky D., Kansas R., Nebraska R., West Virginia R., the letter following the name of the state indicating the politics of the senator whose term will expire in 1901. As conditions now are, it does not seem possible for the Democrats to make a net gain of more than two or three at the outside in 1901.

The Republican majority in the next senate will be 18, a number large enough to secure control of that body for many years to come.

COLORADO AT OMAHA.

Considering the poor showing made by Colorado at the Omaha exposition, the number of medals received by citizens of this state was surprising. In minerals and fruit alone was the exhibit at all worthy of this state, and the success obtained in these lines in an indication of the benefit that might have been gained with more enterprise. The display of ores from the Cripple Creek district was particularly good, and attracted a good deal of attention. But it was the fruit exhibit which did the most to advertise the state and which received the greatest praise. Irrigated farm and orchard products were evidently a novelty to fair visitors, and much surprise was expressed at Colorado's accomplishment in this line.

THE OLLIE MINING DEAL.

Cripple Creek has been singularly free from mine salting and swindlers of that kind. The sharper has preferred to work his schemes through the more indirect methods of company organization and stock selling, in which the lamb has his limbs extended in more or less artistic fashion.

We sincerely hope that the very ugly charges which have been circulated in regard to the sale of the Ollie claim to Creston, Ia., people may be satisfactorily answered. Upon the face of the facts so far as known it looks like a peculiarly barefaced and atrocious piece of swindling. The evidence printed in yesterday's Gazette tends to show that the prospect was deliberately salted and that repeated efforts were made to tamper with the samples selected for assay. These are serious offenses under the laws of Colorado.

If the persons implicated in this affair are innocent they should take immediate steps to prove themselves so; if guilty a strong effort should be made to convict and punish them.

There is room in Colorado for a great many people, but there is no room for the mine salter.

EXCESS WARRANTS.

There is a wise provision in the Colorado constitution which forbids counties to issue warrants in excess of certain limitations. The object is to protect taxpayers against foolish, extravagant or corrupt county officials, and it has proved its efficiency in many of the counties of the state.

If a recent decision of the United States court of appeals is established, the taxpayers of Colorado will have to be more careful in the selection of their commissioners. In a case appealed from Rio Grande county it was held that certain excess warrants were "an honest debt" and therefore collectable, anything in the Colorado constitution or state court decisions to the contrary notwithstanding.

This is protection to the money lender at the expense of the taxpayer. In ordinary business affairs the lender is supposed to make sufficient inquiry or take the risk if he fails to do so. Similarly the warrant buyer might reasonably be expected to inquire into the standing which the offered securities possess under the state law. If the excess warrants are negotiible and collectable by a third party, the only remedy for the taxpayer would appear to lie in an action against the offending official, a much more indirect and unsatisfactory remedy than the more simple one of making the excess warrants illegal.

BANKRUPT!

After all, nations are much like individuals. Many a man is "down at the heel" today because of his inability to conquer a false pride. From the very crest of the wave of prosperity men may drop to its trough, and one by one their dearest treasures are swept away, leaving them only the remembrance of past opulence. So it has been, is and ever will be, no doubt, and it is not only the history of individuals, but of nations.

The present example of the truth of this is furnished by Spain. In yesterday's foreign dispatches we were told that Spain has been making overtures to Germany looking to the sale of all her island possessions that are left after the treaty of peace with America has been signed. Spain, in financial straits before the war, is now a complete bankrupt, offering her few remaining wares from place to place, as the Italian statue-vender cries his plaster casts. One by one the treasures of Spain will be swept away, and it may not be long before even her art treasures will go to satisfy persistent creditors.

Again this false pride has been insidiously at work. No power on earth was able to make Spain realize that the surrender of Cuba was her only hope and salvation; that proud nation, living in the light of a glorious past, refused to see the handwriting on the wall, refused to conquer her haughtiness and rushed madly to her own destruction impelled by a "pride" that none applauded and that all deprecated.

And what has she to compensate her for the loss? The remembrance of past opulence, and the specter of a once-glorious country. In vain men point to their comrade's fall, and say to Youth: "There's your lesson," for Youth is Hope and Hope is Ambition, and these two are always ready to overcome the obstacles that have conquered others. Just so will it be in vain to point to Spain and say to the nations that are now in the flush of a strong and vigorous youth: "There's your lesson." For it is with nations as it is with individuals—some are built to conquer prosperity, which is the hardest of all tasks, while others are built to be conquered by prosperity.

But through the glare of present civilization there looms this dark lesson of Spain, full of much deep meaning to him who hath eyes to see. There will be those who will see—and heed; and there will be those who do not see. And the historian of the future will place them alongside Spain and the others in the gloomy vaults of the Dead World—and that which they toiled for and won, and which was dearest to them, shall be parceled among strangers.

"Good times" is largely an article of home manufacture. The people of Colorado can make good times by getting down to hard work, liberal advertising and spending money at home. Colorado Springs can secure good times in the same way. It is what we do for ourselves, what we do for each other, that counts, and not what outsiders do for us that counts. In a general way this is a wealthy community, and there is enough surplus money here right now to make everyone prosperous for at least four months to come. Every man who sets a dollar at work now is a public benefactor. Keep the dollars moving is the secret of good times.

While Colorado Springs Republicans are congratulating themselves that they elected some of their candidates (a pp. short term) our fellow mourners over in Colorado City are not rejoicing because they pulled a lone constable through the late unpleasantness. According to a prominent Republican over there, that unoffending constable who was elected without any opposition, is all that stands in the way of the free and unlimited coinage of Old Town alone, and it is reported that the Republicans will insist upon his resignation in order to give the silverites a free swing.

Governor Adams has issued his Thanksgiving proclamation. It is worth reading, and the best thing about is that it is entirely true. The governor is no calamity howler, and no disparager of American achievements for partisan effect. The proclamation is patriotic, loyal to state and nation and in line with the best sentiment of Colorado.

The settlers along the Roaring Fork in Pitkin and Garfield counties are certainly maltreated outrageously by the poisoning and polluting of the water which they must use not only for irrigation but for domestic purposes. If the present laws do not give them sufficient protection a new one should be framed at the earliest opportunity.

It is said that in John Wanamaker's big department store the only thing that cannot be purchased or ordered is a pack of cards, the ex-postmaster general being prejudiced against that form of amusement. Notwithstanding this fact, in the present argument with Senator Quay on the matter of bribery of the state legislature, Mr. Wanamaker seems to be strictly in the game. He not only saw Quay's $10,000 bluff, but has raised him a cool $10,000. It is safe to say that the outcome of the game will be watched with great interest.

Poor Li Hung Chang! After his many vicissitudes of fortune, including his rumored marriage to the empress dowager, he has now been ordered to Shang Tung to concert measures with the viceroy "to prevent future inundations of the Yellow river." This is regarded in effect as similar to an order to shovel the wind off the roof in Boorougar, and Prince Li is thus practically shelved.

American securities in London had a boom the latter part of last week on the strength of the success of the Republicans in the congressional elections. It is coming to be universally recognized that the success of the Republican party in the United States means stability and prosperity.

The federal government has decided not to interfere with the disturbances in North Carolina. This is probably wise. The American community which is incapable of self-government needs the lessons of experience more than it needs coercion from the national power.

If Governor Adams should develop into as good a lecturer as he is public speaker, there may be a new star in the lyceum firmament when he returns from his projected tour around the world.

To "go further and fare worse" is such a common experience that the phrase has become proverbial. It is nowhere more frequently exemplified than in the matter of trading. Local patriotism and self-interest both dictate the patronizing of home merchants.

SPOT OPINIONS.

Noteworthy Opinions of Journals of the World.

Germany in the East.

New York Tribune.

Whatever may have been its original purpose, there can be no doubt that the German emperor's visit to Turkey will have an important effect upon political and commercial interests in that empire. The European monarch poses as the Asiatic sultan's best friend, and his flag is the first and only flag of a Christian power raised over the fortresses and palaces of Stamboul since the Moslem conquest. These things cannot fail to have their effect upon the Turkish mind. Nor can this, that while all the other powers have been driving the Turks out of Crete and leaving not even a single regiment or company to uphold the Turkish flag and to maintain a semblance of Turkish sovereignty, Germany and her ally, Austria-Hungary, have withdrawn from the concert and had no part in this spoliation of the sultan's domain. It will not be a matter of wonderment if in return for these marks of sympathy the Turkish government makes Germany some substantial concessions and gives German enterprise decided advantages over that of any other power.

Germany has, indeed, already gained some most important footholds in the east. Russia and Great Britain have become more open in their advances, but Germany has probably got further into the heart of things than either of them. Nearly 20 years ago German firms began supplying Turkey with torpedoes and ordnance. Ten years ago the German bank entered into close relations with the porte. The Turkish Tobacco regie was financed by German capitalists. A Turkish loan was floated by German banks. The railroads in Anatolia were built with German capital. The electric lighting system of Constantinople was installed by the great German firm of Siemens & Halske, whose head is a deputy in the reichstag and a director of the German bank. And as the Turk knows not how to manage railroads and electric plants, all these enterprises are manned and managed and controlled by Germans.

Naturally this state of affairs has opened the country to German trade. In almost every line of goods the German tradesman is now ahead or getting ahead of all rivals. German bicycles and agricultural implements are rapidly crowding those of American or British make out of the Anatolian market. German cloths of all kinds are gaining ground at the expense of British. To come down to a small but important item, four-fifths of the pins imported at Constantinople now come from Germany. The emperor has been called on "imperial bagman" by those jealous of his subjects' success in getting the Turkish market. He has little need to be that, for the Turkish empire is already overrun with German agents and salesmen. In the year 1895 according to a British government report, only four British commercial travelers visited Jerusalem, against 20 Germans. At the present time the preponderance of Germans is doubtless greater still.

Germany, then, is exploiting Anatolia, which is really the most important part of the Turkish empire. She is doing so by both private enterprise and government patronage. For be sure the paternal government at Berlin takes cognizance of every detail and gives all assistance and protection to its subjects. The visit of the emperor to the east may or may not result in some concrete gain for German capital and enterprise. It cannot fail to have a powerful moral influence in that direction. In the end, no doubt, Germany will demand the first voice in the disposition of the Ottoman empire, and the struggle will be chiefly between her and Russia, instead of between Great Britain and Russia.

Campaigns of Insult.

New York Tribune.

The prime minister of France announces that the army is not to be left a butt to the campaign of insult waged against it. In that he is quite right. The army is entitled to the same protection that all other Frenchmen enjoy, no less and no more. If a campaign of insult is being waged against it, it should be stopped at once for the sake of the army's honor, the restoration of domestic harmony and the welfare of the republic. With equal urgency should the campaign of insult on the other side be stopped. The army is not responsible for it, but some of its officers are, and its self-constituted spokesmen are; and that campaign against the civil authorities and the highest judicial officers of France is being waged with a virulence and a ferocity never even approximated to by even the freest-tongued critic of the army.

Passing by the menaces and insults heaped upon M. Zola, M. Brisson, M. Sarrien and other distinguished men, let us note what is said by one of the foremost champions of the army about the judges of the court of cassation. They should, he says, have their eyelids cut off, their eyeballs eaten out of their sockets by venomous spiders and then be chained upon a public pillory and exposed to the mockery, the invective and the spittle of the mob of Paris. That is the astounding proposal formally and publicly made concerning the supreme administrators of justice in France. True, it is made by M. Rochefort, and you may say nobody takes seriously that chartered libertine of the press. Your pardon, but they do take him seriously. The anarchist-marquis has been officially selected as the representative literary man of France, one of whose works, published in a style of unrivalled sumptuousness and splendor, is to be the literary memorial of the closing century and of the World's Fair which is to mark its final year. And the one of his works selected for this unprecedented honor is his "Adventures of My Life," in which he boasts of his success in cheating at cards and in palming off spurious paintings and of annoying his political opponents, by reviling their mothers! Such is the man whom, because of his championship of the army or his abuse of its critics, France delights to honor!

There has been far too much recrimination and insult over this Dreyfus case, and M. Dupuy is exactly right in intimating that such methods of controversy must stop. Screaming "Spit upon Zola!" and "Death to the Jews!" neither proves Dreyfus guilty nor Esterhazy innocent. It does excite the ribald and lawless passions of the mob, and makes it more difficult to administer justice. If by appeal to patriotism or by stringent measures of repression M. Dupuy succeeds in checking such license of speech, half the battle for the right will in that very fact be won. Whatever else is done or is not done, the campaign of insult should be made to cease, and that at once.

Coquettes and Coquettes.

In Vienna telephone girls are required to change their dresses and wear a uniform when on duty, as the dirt they brought in from the streets affected the instruments. Their costume is a dark skirt and waist, with sleeves striped black and yellow, the Austrian national colors.

A woman veteran of the Civil War who was a full member of the Grand Army of the Republic died last month at La Porte, Tex. She was Mrs. L. H. Seelye, known as Sarah E. Edmonds, because of the book she wrote of her experiences, under the title of "Nurse and Spy." Although she served as nurse, she was in the ranks of company F, Second Michigan infantry. Military honors were observed at her funeral.

Old Bullion—So, sir, you want to marry my daughter? Wasn't that your name I saw signed to a poem in one of the magazines the other day?

Reginald Ricksley—Yes, sir; I have written a great deal of magazine poetry, but, indeed, I assure you, sir, I do not depend upon it for a livelihood. I have a regular job as timekeeper in a machine shop.

Old Bullion—Oh, in that case I suppose I ought to let you have her.—(Chicago News.

Says a Kokomo correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer: "The press announcement of the loss of Secretary Wilson's overcoat on the recent trip of the presidential party through Indiana omitted mention of an interesting incident in connection therewith. Just as the train reached this place the premature discharge of a cannon hurled three members of the artillery squad into the air, killing one and wounding the others. The train was but a few feet distant, and the accident was witnessed by several members of the McKinley party, who assisted in caring for the injured gunners. Artilleryman James Jones, whose death followed in a few hours, was wrapped in an overcoat belonging to an unknown member of the official party, who refused to give his name for the return of the garment, telling them to keep it. The accident was half a mile from where the crowd was waiting, and but few people saw it, except those on the train. The kindly act of Secretary Wilson explains why he appeared at Indianapolis minus an overcoat.

FOREVER WATCH.

Captain of the Brooklyn Makes Special Mention of Some of His Subordinates.

Washington, Nov. 13.—A supplemental report of Captain F. A. Cook, of the cruiser Brooklyn, relative to officers deserving special mention in the battle of July 3, has been filed with the navy department.

It is as follows:

"United States Flagship Brooklyn.

"Sir—I request to supplement my report of the battle of the third of July and that it be filed with that report, made on July 8th.

"The splendid and efficient work done in the engine and fire rooms was largely due to the zeal and intelligence of Passed Assistant Engineer Carter, who went immediately to his station in the engine rooms and was unremitting in his efforts to get the best speed. He was ably assisted in the fire rooms by Passed Assistant Engineer J. B. Patton and Assistant Engineer Fitzgerald.

"Naval Cadets U. S. Macy and J. F. Woodward were stationed at a battery and were cool and efficient in duty. Naval Cadet J. A. Hand was at the central station and conveyed all orders and instructions deliberately and well.

"Naval Cadets J. W. L. Clements, R. W. Vincent, J. T. Bowers and C. W. Forman were stationed in the powder division and did effective duty.

"Pay Clerk O. I. Hancock volunteered for a station and did excellent work in the powder division."

U. S. BAY PRESSED.

Spanish Soldiers Declare They Will Not Go to Spain Until They Are Paid.

Washington, Nov. 13.—Adjutant General Corbin received a dispatch today announcing that the Eighth cavalry sailed this morning from Savannah for Puerto Principe, Cuba. The regiment will be the American garrison at Puerto Principe and Nuevitas.

A this connection an interesting bit of information has reached the war department. Arrangements have been made by the Spanish authorities to send back to Spain the Spanish troops, numbering 9,500 men, upon the arrival of the American garrison. It was expected they would sail next Tuesday, but an unexpected obstacle has arisen among the men themselves. They are on the verge of mutiny, openly declaring they will not return to Spain until they have received their pay, now far in arrears, for service in Cuba. The mutiny extends not alone to the enlisted men, but to their officers, and is directed against the executive officials of the Madrid government in the island. Some of the men have not been paid for a year and to all of them several months of pay is due.

The situation has created no particular concern in the minds of the American authorities, as it is not likely seriously to affect the control of that portion of the island by the American forces, but it is realized that those 9,500 soldiers, if they should persist in their refusal to return to Spain might become dependents whom it would be difficult to care for, and ultimately, perhaps, a menace to good government on the island. The Spanish officials express no fear of their ability to solve the problem presented, but how they will solve it if the men, backed by their officers, absolutely refuse to return home, is not clear.

SCHLEY'S NEW COMMAND.

He Will Be Put in Charge of the European Squadron.

Washington, November 12.—Admiral Schley, having again asked for sea service, has been promised the command of the European squadron, which will be reestablished in a short time with some of the finest cruisers in the navy, to exhibit the American flag creditably to the European nations.

Schiller Monument in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Nov. 13.—A monument designed by Rauhe, an exact reproduction of the Schiller statue in Marbach, Germany, the birth-place of that poet, was unveiled in St. Louis park this afternoon in the presence of 20,000 people. The donor is Colonel Charles G. Stifle. A parade preceded the unveiling programme. All the singing societies in the city participated in the latter, while Turner and German military and civic societies with several from the

HOW TO MAKE A WINTER HAT.

(Written for the Gazette.)

New York, Nov. 1.—"The winter hat this year is built with trimmings," said a celebrated milliner the other day. "It is made out of such and such a piece of velvet with so many bunches of feathers and so many feet of wire; it is ornamented with so many rhinestones and sewed and finished with a nice stucco top. That is the winter hat of '98."

The Soft Hat.

To make one of the new soft crowns which is known variously as a "pudding bag," a "beef-eater" and a Tam O'Shanter, you proceed along very much the same lines; there is very little difference between the three. The Tam O'Shanter is the smallest, the pudding bag is larger, and the beef-eater is a big irregular thing. But the same pattern made larger or smaller, is used for all three.

To make one of these big soft crowns you get as large a piece of material as you can find and, out of the middle of it, you cut a circle. If you use velvet which is a half yard wide, you will need four yards of goods. Cut the velvet in three equal lengths and sew together until you have a piece that is nearly a yard and a half square; now using a round table top for a pattern, or getting a circle in any other way, you cut a big wheel of the cloth as nearly round as you can make it.

Your next step is to gather it around the edge; so entirely around the crown with one big double thread; leave the end of the thread hanging loose. Go around again, and once more, until there are three very nice shirrings around the edge of your velvet which gives a sort of band upon which to work.

It is to be presumed that you have already bought a hat frame, if not you can use a wide latitude in your selection. Frames come in a great many different varieties, perhaps the prettiest being a wire crown with a chenille covered brim. If the brim is of wire you can buy chenille and cover it, which is perhaps a little cheaper. These brims also come with frames made of black bird feathers no longer than your thumb nail, and you can get them covered with velvet, with silk or of plain felt.

The big wire crown stands aloft in the air calling aloud to its beef-eater coverings; this wire crown may be low or high, but you can shape it to suit your taste. If you like it high you can bend it big and "round" with your hands; if you prefer it low you can peline it to suit your taste. It may be said that those that are worn high are almost pumpkin shaped—they are so round.

Covering the Hat.

Before beginning see that your brim is in good shape. Take black silk stitches through it where it looks ragged and fix it as ship-shape as you can, for, the brim upon such a hat is specially noticeable.

Now lay your beef-eater crown over the wire and pull up the threads; tie them and cut off the ends close. Then, with big darning needle, you must arrange the gathers until they are evenly dispersed all around the hat. It is a very fashionable device to have the gathers close in the front and back and thin on the sides; and many of the Fifth avenue milliners draw the gathers entirely to the front and the back, leaving the sides quite plain.

If you arrange your gathers thus you will find that they fall immediately into long, pretty folds which are very graceful. When you have finished you will observe that the entire hat crown is nicely covered, and the hat will have a ready-to-wear look which is very gratifying at this stage of the work.

To secure the folds in place, lest they blow in the wind and look unsettled, you can take one or two long stitches through the top and sides of the crown, but you must not make the crown look stiff or ugly or set.

The Frame.

Now to the finish, which can be left wholly to your own taste. Many persons use the short, stiff quills which are always fashionable, but as it is coming on winter the ostrich plume is in style. If you use the plume select as long a one as your purse will allow and fasten it to the front of the hat, making a little hole in the velvet for the purpose. Stick the end of the feather in and sew securely underneath. Catch the feather with a long, loose stitch at three places in its length, finally tacking it on the tip.

Put the finishing touch to your hat by adding a big ornament to the root of the feather. Let the ornament be one that will harmonize with the velvet, perhaps a rhinestone set with olivines or a silver one set with rhinestones, if the hat be gray. Set a pin conspicuously in the velvet and take a stitch to keep it from loosening. Your hat is now complete, except for the lining, which will be nicely inserted by any milliner for 10 cents or if you are deft you can line same but yourself, which you should do just after putting on the feather.

Other hats are made of twisting big, soft pieces of material around the crown and standing quills at the side. Wire frames can be nicely covered in this way and one New York woman makes a practice of twisting her hat anew each day with silk or velvet. She then alternates her trimmings so that her hat is always fresh and pretty.

They say that shawls are to be the rage, and one was observed on Fifth avenue the other day. It was a fringed shawl, very much like a Paisley, put on square and fastened in the front with a big cameo brooch. As yet the shawl has not gained a great hold on popular affection, but this is because, we are told, the pretty women have not taken to wearing it.

A cashmere shawl, trimmed with three rows of shirred ribbon bows, made its appearance in one of the sunny parts of the park the other day. It was not worn by one of the Central park colony invalids, but was evidently out to see and be seen.

The cashmere was butternut brown, trimmed with green ribbon; the ribbon was shirred and put on to form bows very much like the pretty patterns one frequently sees. It was trimmed around the edge with silk fringe in green and brown, and, as one end flew open, it disclosed a lining of shell pink, exquisitely shading into the brown.

This cape was fastened at the bust with a very large round pin set around with mock gems of all colors.

A Mary Anderson-Navarro hat was worn with the shawl. This hat was of brown felt, "scooped" in front and back. It was trimmed with two very long ostrich plumes of brown and green, one of which fell backward and one forward. The skirt was of brown cloth trimmed with green braid and, underneath there flashed forth a beautiful pink petticoat of the new taffeta moreen.

This taffeta moreen, it may be said by way of explanation, is one of the latest linings and underskirt materials. It is retailed at 75 cents a yard and is 27 inches wide. Taffeta moreen has a double advantage over the usual taffeta lining inasmuch as it is cheaper and wears longer, and at the same time affords all the rustle of the latter material. It comes in nearly all the leading colors, but the shades in which it is found most are the new greens, blues, reds, browns and purples.

Ida en Ward

THE SHAWL IS THE LATEST FAD.

THE KITTEN GIRL IS ONE OF THE SIGHTS OF BROADWAY.

THE "BEEF EATER" HAT, FULL DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING WHICH ARE GIVEN IN THE COLUMNS OF THIS NEWSPAPER.

THE WORRALLS.

By AUGUSTA PRESCOTT.

Bennett had been on his way out of the Academy of Design when, on the steps, his friend Mrs. Crane had unexpectedly popped up and exclaimed, "Ah, here you are. You'll just do."

There was nothing unusual in Bennett's being there, but Mrs. Crane's sudden appearance in the dusk of the late afternoon, was a surprise to him. He, being an art-student, might be looked to thereabouts, any day; but Mrs. Crane was not an art-student, and he did not know that she had come back to New York even.

"You will do to take Miss Worrall home," said Mrs. Crane. "This is Miss Worrall. Not that I want to get rid of her by any means, let me tell you, but it has got so late, and I have to run over to Fourteenth street. So you will escort Miss Worrall home—to Harlem—won't you?"

Of course Bennet was much flattered at Miss Crane's confidence that he "would do" as an escort. But that was not all. He recognized in this Miss Worrall a young woman of whom he had caught two glimpses that afternoon, and both glimpses had told him that she was an exceptionally attractive young woman to the artistic eye. He had not seen Mrs. Crane, with her—had not known that Mrs. Crane was visiting the exhibition of photographs that afternoon—and had had no definite hope of ever getting any nearer to this particular vision of fresh young loftiness that he had been crowded from one room, where he stood by a door, to another. That was why this sudden interference of Providence and Mrs. Crane in his favor delighted him so keenly.

"Awfully sorry not to have you with us, Mrs. Crane," he said, "but only too delighted to have the honor." And his manner showed his sincerity.

They got on very well together in the thirty minutes of the way out to Harlem. She seemed a frank, unaffected sort of girl, besides being as pretty on closer inspection as she had seemed in those two casual glimpses.

By the time they had reached Miss Worrall's front door Bennett had found himself deeply interested in her and all her interests. He had not only listened with polite complacency to all her views on art, about which he, as an artist, really cared nothing, but had discovered that his new beauty was a player of golf in summer and looked forward with keen delight to skating when the frost came.

"Then you must let me come and take you to the lake. Will you?"

"Yes, if you like," said Miss Worrall with a queer smile. "I'm glad you like skating. Won't you let me see if mamma is at home and introduce you? You can't stay to supper? I'm so sorry."

"So am I," said Bennett quite sincerely. "It's those horrible black-and-whites I have to go over tonight. I expect to eat my supper in a hurry in a little restaurant in the basement and then keep working until midnight."

"Too bad!" said the girl. "You find art a hard mistress, don't you?"

"Everybody does."

"Anyhow, you'll remember to come and take me skating at the first frost? By the way, I hope you know how to spell my name—in case you have to send a line about the skating?"

"Your name? Oh, yes. Is it W-u-r-l or W-i-r-l?"

"Neither. I knew you would make the mistake. It's pronounced to rhyme with girl, but we spell it W-o-r-r-a-l."

"Thanks. I won't forget. My name is absurdly common by contrast—plain B-e-n-n-e-t-t. Good night."

All that evening Bennett was thinking about Miss Worrall and her name as he worked away with his crayons. "Queer name," he thought. "I never met anybody with a name like it before. Wonder if she has any relations in New York?"

This last question was settled for Bennett only a few days later, when he was struck by the likeness between a young man whom he saw sitting two tables away from him in the restaurant and the image that had lately made such a deep impress on on his mind.

"Now," he said to himself, "that settles it. That fellow is Miss Worrall's brother—at least, if his name is Worrall. There can't be two different families with such a name as that—and the likeness."

But as he had nobody to introduce him to the stranger, it did not seem that there was any other way of resolving the doubt. Still, it was a doubt that would keep occupying his mind while he ate. He saw clearly the advantages of striking up an acquaintance with Miss Worrall's brother, if the thing could be done. Thinking this, he kept his eye on the young stranger and studied his features to determine whether he was the kind of man who would resent an attempt to scrape acquaintance without regular introduction.

The end of all this deliberation was that Bennett, judging the strange young man's face to be that of a good sort of fellow who would not insist upon formalities, made up his mind to make the attempt. It was quite in the informal, free-and-easy character of the art-student.

So he went without dessert expressly to get through his lunch before the other man, and, before going, to pay his check at the cashier's desk, stopped at the table where the problematic person was still eating, all unconscious, and said, "Your name is Worrall, isn't it?"

The young man looked up blankly, probably having some idea that this was only an artist crazy gotten up in kind of bunco steerer.

"Me? Er—Yes, that's my name. But I never saw you before."

"That's all right," said Bennett. "My name's Bennett."

At the mention of the name Worrall gave a smile of recognition, but the artist went on without leaving him a chance for interruption.

"You spell your name W-o-r-r-a-l? That's it then. You must be of the same family, Miss Worrall——"

"Margaret mentioned meeting you," the other at last managed to get in.

"Yes," said Bennett, "I had that pleasure. Mrs. Crane was so good. You know Mrs. Crane, of course?"

By this time Bennett had settled himself on a chair in front of a little easy chat with his new beauty's brother. Worrall went on eating merrigue pie with an occasional interrupt on to briefly answer some of Bennett's offhand inquiries. Yes, he did know Mrs. Crane, and he thought her very good. He had seen Miss Margaret Worrall within the last twenty-four hours and thought she would be glad to see Bennett if he were to call. He did not put much cordiality into the vicarious hospitality of this last suggestion, however, and seemed to be in rather a hurry to finish his lunch.

"I mustn't keep you," said Bennett. "Suppose you're a busy man of affairs. But let me give you my address. I want you to drop in at my studio—not much of a place, you know, but I shall be awfully glad to see you any evening except Saturday. Saturday nights I always join a crowd of the boys at the 'Yellow Kitten.' You will come, won't you?"

Young Mr. Worrall, a handsome youth, seemed in earnest when he accepted this invitation. In fact his manner indicated that he had suddenly thought of a special reason for accepting it.

It was only two evenings later that Bennett thought it time to call on Miss Worrall. He found her at home. She was also alone, which was still better.

"Did your brother tell you of my recognizing him in that restaurant?" he asked her. And then, in his voluble way, he went on: "I spotted him at once by the likeness. It's one of the most hopeful signs about me—professionally, I mean, you know—that I always keep a type of face that's worth keeping—never let it fade from my memory."

"You flatter me—us," said Miss Worrall, with a suspicion of mischief in her smile. "Jack is considered like me, I believe."

"Oh, he is, very," said Bennett. And then he seemed to have had enough of Jack and his type. As Miss Worrall afterward remarked, Mr. Bennett was a most delighted talker, and he hardly gave her a chance to get in a word edgewise.

Bennett flattered himself he had got along very well with this beauty. It would be time for that skating excursion before another week should have passed, he thought, and he was right.

The sky was as blue and flawless and hard as a piece of painted porcelain, and the grounds as gray and hard as a limestone rock when Bennett sat down and wrote, "My Dear Miss Worrall, I claim your promise. The first frost is here. I suppose you won't be quite ready to go to the lake this afternoon. But will tomorrow (Sunday) do? I shall show up, skates and all, unless you stop me with a letter or message."

This was a Saturday afternoon. Mr. Jack Worrall saw the letter very soon after its arrival, that evening, had the promise explained to him, in a manner perfectly satisfactory to Miss Margaret, and made up his mind to pay his promised visit to the Bennett studio. But then he remembered that Saturday night was the night for "the boys" and Mr. Bennett at "The Yellow Kitten." He therefore had to put off his visit. As to approaching Bennett within the precincts of the "Kitten," such a thing never suggested itself to him.

The frost held well through Saturday night and showed no sign of breaking until well on in Sunday afternoon. Bennett found Miss Worrall in her furs, ready, and immediately felt and expressed a burning desire to make a sketch of her. As the skates were all ready, however, and the sketching materials were not, they went to the lake together. And then Bennett confessed that to skate with Miss Worrall was just as pleasant as sketching her could be.

But while they skated a certain graceful manly form in the rather thin crowd of the first day arrested Bennett's attention. Miss Worrall did not seem to notice the individual.

"Hullo!" said Bennett. "Isn't that your brother over there? He skates well, doesn't he? Did he teach you?"

Mr Bennett, as Miss Worrall always insisted, was so voluble that she could hardly get a word in edgewise when he was talking.

"Yes," she managed to say over her muff.

"He seems to give us a wide berth," said Bennett.

"Shall we call him?"

"Oh, Lord, no! I think he's quite happy by himself, don't you?"

"I don't know," said Miss Worrall, smiling.

"Well, I am. Aren't you?"

To this question the young lady made no reply in words, only smiled.

It was a glorious afternoon's skating that they had. When it was over Bennett said so, and Miss Worrall admitted it.

The next evening a knock came at the door of Bennett's studio, and Bennett called aloud, "Come, come, come," in the ascending scale which gave notice to the initiated that he was not only within, but in good health and spirits. And the visitor was Mr. Jack Worrall.

Nothing could have exceeded the cordiality of Bennett's welcome to "Miss Margaret's brother." He was almost tender in his effusive friendliness. Then, when he had laid out his guest on a divan wonderfully built up of deal packing cases and what he called some "tappees," he went on to talk at a rapid rate of the skating they had enjoyed—Miss Margaret and he—the day before. But all the time Bennett's visitor did not seem quite at his ease.

"Well," said Bennett, "what do you think of the den?"

"Charming," said Worrall.

"No, really? I suppose your room out at Harlem is a more substantially got up affair——"

"I don't live at Harlem," Worrall hastily interrupted.

"Oh, I see. Got rooms of your own, eh? Well, I suppose you find it pays better to have your own diggings. But still, you know, when a fellow has such a sister."

"I haven't any sister."

Bennett took his pipe out of his mouth, and his jaw dropped. In fact, his presence of mind in catching the pipe saved it from dropping with his jaw—and farther.

"I haven't any sister," his visitor repeated. "Miss Margaret Worrall is my cousin."

If Bennett was a voluble youth, he was also quick to take in a situation. He looked a little while at the embarrassed young man on the divan and then said with a smile, "Oh, I see, cousin?"

Worrall nodded.

"Well, I congratulate you."

Now it was Worrall who smiled, smoking and looking at the ceiling.

After a few minutes of silence he said, "I guessed your mistake in the restaurant just before you ran off. Would have told you, but you went away in such a hurry. Didn't want to come here the very next day, and Saturday was your 'Yellow Kitten' night, I think you said. She says you never gave her a chance to explain out there, on the ice. We are to be married after Christmas."

That was not Worrall's last call at Bennett's studio, but Bennett never called on his new type again until he had seen the newspaper announcement beginning "Worrall-Worrall."

Women and Schools.

The custom of putting the schools, which so largely shape the child's life, into the hands of men and the grasp of politics, out of reach of the influence of mothers, is a survival of an unlettered age. When public schools were first opened in New England, the Connecticut law declaring that "all children" were to be taught, was interpreted to mean all boys. We had a college for boys 150 years before the public schools were opened to girls for full time, and for instruction in all the branches taught. Now, after a generation of the higher education of women, the phrase, "all citizens," is still interpreted to mean all men. It is an anachronism which has been corrected in some states, and which will, in years to come, be regarded with the same compassionate smile which now meets a statement of our ancestors' interpretation of the phrase "all children." It is the quickened and educated mother-love which, more than any other one motive, is taking women into new lines of activity in the world today. The appointment of a woman to the office of city inspector of street cleaning has caused a wide comment. It may not be generally known that her interest in this sanitary work dates from the death of her child, of diphtheria caused by the infection of a garbage-laden alley. —(From "The Science of Home Management," by Mary Clark Barnes, in North American Review for November.

The Southern Woman.

After the lapse of a quarter of a century, that gracious growth has reached an appreciable size and beauty; through the fearful ordeal of suffering unknown to the casual observer or reader, the southern woman has emerged into the nobler conditions of her present existence. The softness and ease of her former life, its assured protection and the tender deference that surrounded it, were perhaps a trifle enervating to character; the affections flourished at the expense of the intellect; the delight of "being" was more present than the necessity of "doing;" the whole nature ran to vine, secure of always finding a strong support upon which to cling and beautify.

But with home and friends and wealth swept away by one tremendous cataclysm, the lovely, clinging creature was left either to trail help essly upon the ground and perish there, or to develop new fibre, new roots, new powers of self-support; and the heroic treatment has borne its fruit, the terrible struggle has given birth to the child of promise; perhaps it is but a survival of the fittest; perhaps more have perished in the ordeal than we care to count, but it is past, and we look about us with pride at some of its obvious results. The fittest are indeed "very fit," as the Englishman has it.

Some of the most prominent women in literature—novelists, poets, journalists of every grade—as well as in the arts and on the stage, are southern women; many of the accountants, amanuenses and other assistants in offices and counting rooms are southerners. Many of the women who enter into commerce, or who make homes for those happy inmates who find a place beneath their roofs and at their generous boards are southerners. You find them, in fact, wherever you find women at work not too heavy for delicately framed and tenderly bred women. They cannot become scrubbers or daughters of the plow, although I have known some who understood the finer parts of laundry work, such as the getting up of laces and lawns. Yes, and did it beautifully, too—as well or better than their slaves used to do it for them. But these were exceptions to the rule, for in a general way the southern woman cannot use her hands to any great effect, except in holding a pen or pencil, or a needle, or using her voice on the operatic or dramatic stage, and her taste and refinement are among the best items of her stock in trade. It is the old story of the Arab steed of pure blood but light frame who outstayed the big-boned Norman war-horse, the scimiter, which leaves its way where the battle-ax fails—the perfumed oil which gently creeps through while vinegar and caustic do not penetrate.—(Mrs. Frank Leslie, in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for November.

The Evolution of a Paris Gown.

The Paris gown, that bursts full blown on the eye of the client, is not, as the public believe, a creation of the great dressmaker himself, nor is the great dressmaker responsible for the fashion. This model gown is the result of an almost infinite collaboration. Up in the garrets of the criss-cross streets, live a modest class of artists that make projects. They get their inspiration from old portraits at the Louvre, at Versailles, from elegant women in the driveways of the Bois, or from some hazard. They modify, develop, combine, following a drift which they do not control, till they have produced a novel idea that the public is likely to accept, and that is therefore salable. Their projects are fixed in sketches, and they are known as "marchands de croquis." Others of these specialists make up their projects in cloth, and are known as "marchands de modèles." These occupy a more important rank than the first, since the models form a demonstration that the ideas can be realized. The model merchant is in relation with the manufacturers, who provide her with the new materials they have imagined, and whose interest it is to have their "truck" presented to the great dressmaking houses and so launched on the market.—(From "The Woman's Paris," by Ada Cone, in the November Scribner's.

The Comedie Francaise reports a month of bad business in August. The 31 representations brought in only 83,170 francs, an average of 2,682 against 157,078 francs for 33 performances in August, 1897, an average of 4,759 francs. The recent strikes in Paris have seriously affected the prosperity of the theaters, but they have already begun to show larger receipts.

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REPORT OF MILES

The Dismissal of the United States Army

Points Out Weak Spots.

TWENTY INTERESTING DOCUMENTS

The General Adds Another Chapter to His Wars

Suggestions as to Changes in Organization

Light on the Days of Santiago.

Washington, Nov. 10.—The report of Major General Miles, commanding the United States army, was made public today by direction of Secretary Alger. The keynote of the report is found in one of the opening sentences where it says:

"The military operations during the year have been extraordinary, unusual and expensive," a statement which is fully borne out by the long recital of important events which General Miles shows have made the military history of the year 1898 the most remarkable since the end of the civil war.

In point of interest the document divides numerically into four chapters, for while brief allusion is made to such matters as the military expeditions to Alaska interest naturally centers in the portion which treats of the war with Spain.

Under this general head the report deals with the plans of the war and the preparations for war with the Santiago campaign, with General Miles' operations in Porto Rico and lastly with the important changes in existing organization, which are, in General Miles' opinion, necessary to make the army an effective weapon for the defense of the country. There is an entire absence of any evidence in direct criticism though certain sentences in the report are italicized in an apparent desire to justify previously expressed plans of details of the campaigns and, where it deals with events the document is largely made up of a quotation of official dispatches.

Unpreparedness for War.

Treating of the war, General Miles begins with a statement of the unpreparedness of the country, showing how the vast equipment left by the million soldiers of the civil war has been dissipated or had become obsolete, until the heritage, transportation and camp equipage was insufficient for any important military operation. He recounts the legislation of congress just prior to the war, looking to the increase of the army and cites his own recommendation on April 9 that 40,000 men be provided for coast defense and reserve; that the regular army be increased and 10,000 immunes recruited, making a force of 162,597 men, which, with 50,000 native auxiliaries, he considered sufficient. Such a force properly equipped he believes to be better than a larger force partly equipped. In the letter containing this recommendation he said:

"I also recommend that at least 22 regiments of infantry, five regiments of cavalry and the light artillery be mobilized and placed in one large company where they can become regularly and thoroughly inspected, fully equipped, drilled, disciplined, and instructed in brigades and divisions, and prepared for war service."

Asked for Mobilization.

He further asked "for 50,000 volunteers to make up an army of 150,000 soldiers for offensive operations in Cuba, the whole force to be fully equipped, leaving the state troops to defend the coasts and for a reserve."

April 15 he wrote Secretary Alger as follows:

"I have the honor to submit the following:

"That in my judgment the available force of the regular army should be mobilized in the best and most available healthful position in the Department of the Gulf. I suggest Chickamauga park, on account of its altitude and advantages for preparing a command for the serious requirements of actual warfare."

He also dwelt upon the importance of the most perfect equipment in all branches, artillery, engineer and medical with supplies for six months, and equipment for 30,000 native Cuban soldiers.

General Miles says in his report that in the beginning the war problem was purely a naval one and that he was convinced that should our navy prove superior the position of the Spanish army in Cuba would be rendered untenable with a minimum loss of life and treasure to the United States. He says:

Obstacles to Avoid.

"There were two most serious obstacles to be avoided—one was placing an army on the island of Cuba before our navy controlled the Cuban waters, and the other was putting an army on the island at a time when a large number of men must die from the diseases that have prevailed in that country according to all statistics for the last 100 years."

He pointed out in a letter to the secretary of war, these dangers, inclosing a communication from Surgeon General Sternberg, and urged that the Spanish be merely harrassed and damaged during the rainy, unhealthy season, while the navy was demonstrating its superiority and the volunteers were being equipped. In that letter he says:

"I also assert the belief I have entertained from the first that we could secure the surrender of the Spanish army in the island of Cuba without any great sacrifice of life."

In this letter, which is attached, Dr. Gulteras is cited in support of the recommendation to delay the army movement in Cuba, and it said that aside from disease, the United States troops would have to cope with 80,000 Spanish troops, the remnant of 214,000, which troops had been acclimated and were equipped with 183 guns. There was still time, he said, to put 18,000 regular troops into healthy camps until they could be used in Cuba with safety. In order that the volunteers should be made speedily efficient, on April 26 General Miles wrote the secretary of war that they should be encamped for 60 days in their respective states and disciplined and equipped and their officers instructed, so all important, he said, to health and efficiency.

Difficulty in Equipment.

"This preliminary work should be done before the troops leave their states," wrote General Miles, who in his report adds this:

"Congregating tens of thousands of men, many of whom were not uniformed and scarcely any properly equipped, in great camps away from their states rendered it difficult for them to be properly supplied with food, cooking utensils, camp equipage, blankets, tentage, medical supplies, transportation, etc., and was to a great extent the cause, in my judgment, of the debilitating effect upon the health and strength of the men who were otherwise in good physical condition. The material necessary to clothe and equip large armies was not even manufactured at that time and the consequent condition of the troops for weeks and months was injurious to the commands in many ways."

The report recites orders made by him dated May 25, prescribing the proper equipment of the different commands which General Miles says were delayed in publication from May 16 until that date. Orders are referred to for the sending of the regulars to New Orleans, Tampa and Mobile to begin the invasion of Cuba; for the gathering of troops at Chickamauga and for the movements of 70,000 troops on Cuba, "but none of these movements on Cuba materialized," he says, "the want of proper equipment and ammunition rendered the movement impracticable."

At this point there is a brief digression where, in a paragraph, General Miles refers to General Merritt's Philippine expedition as organized and equipped, and conducted as being successful in every way.

General Miles then pays an eloquent tribute to the brilliant exploits of Lieuts. Rowan and Whitney, who secretly explored Cuba and Porto Rico and ascertained the military situation.

Wanted to Go With Shafter.

He resumes the report with an account of the dispatch of General Shafter's expedition, saying:

"I desired to go with this command." His exact request on this point, as telegraphed from headquarters at Tampa, was as follows:

"This enterprise is so important that I desire to go with this army corps, or to immediately organize another and go with it to join this army."

He also stated "this expedition has been devised through no fault of anyone connected with it. It contains the principal part of the army which for intelligence and efficiency is not excelled by any body of troops on earth."

The telegram was dated June 5 and the day following Secretary Alger telegraphed in reply:

"The president wants to know the earliest moment you can have an expeditionary force ready to go Porto Rico, large enough to take and hold that island without the force under General Shafter."

General Miles' response was:

"In ten days."

He next speaks of the insuitability of transports which were merchant freight steamers, and of the accumulation of troops and supplies at Tampa, crowding the facilities there and causing great delay. Finally the Santiago expedition sailed on June 14 and General Miles quotes an order issued by him to General Shafter directing the latter to make a number of inquiries to ascertain whether every possible provision had been made for the transports for the supply of rations, hospital supplies, wagons, landing boats, etc., wording up:

"I would suggest that thorough attention be required to every detail in order to insure perfect order in the disembarking of your command."

"The order is dated June 11, and June 15 General Miles received the following dispatch:

"Washington, June 15.

"Major General Miles, Tampa, Fla.:

"Important business requires your presence here; report at once. Answer.

"R. A. Alger, Secretary of War."

A Plan of Campaign.

June 24 General Miles submitted to the secretary of war a written plan of campaign. Briefly stated the points were:

That provision be made for the reception of at least 30,000 Spanish prisoners; that after capturing Santiago some deep water ports be taken on the north coast of Cuba. That Nuevitas be captured, and that with 15,000 cavalry and some light artillery, and a small body of infantry, an advance be made into Puerto Principe in the interior with the troops and thence move toward Havana. This movement would occupy the time until September 30, the troops would be in the most healthy part of Cuba during the rainy season and the prisoners could be employed in road-making. Should a Spanish force be advanced to Villa Clara the entire United States army could be thrown between that point and Havana, the Spanish army could be divided and eaten in detail. Should that plan be rejected, then after capturing Santiago, the entire force should be removed to the western end of the island and a campaign made against Havana.

General Miles next recited an order to himself from Secretary Alger "to organize an expedition for operations against the enemy in Cuba and Porto Rico."

From the order dated June 26, it appears that an expedition was to be ordered, the command of General Brooke for such movement. The command under General Shafter or such part as could be spared from the work in hand was to join the foregoing expedition and, reads the order, "you will command the forces thus united, in person."

General Miles at this point mentions a project he had conceived at that time for the capture of the Isle of Pines which was a smuggling base for supplying food for Havana and the harbor of Nipe on the north coast as a coaling and a refuge station for the navy. Continuing, he says:

"The yellow fever at this time had broken out in Mississippi and it was feared it might spread over the southern states. The safety of the military camps was then a matter of great importance and after consulting with the best authorities advised that the troops at Mobile be sent to Mount Vernon, Ala., which has been a refuge for the garrisons on the gulf for many years, also to Miami, on the east coast of Florida, another place of refuge, and also to Fernandina, Fla., in order to isolate the troops as much as possible from railroad centers where they would be likely to become infected by the traveling public. I also recommended that a portion of the troops at Chickamauga be sent to Fernandina and also to Porto Rico, and at the same time suggested that troops be stationed in the London and Shenandoah valleys, in the vicinity of Antietam and on Long Island sound. These recommendations were in order to avoid overcrowding the larger camps at Chickamauga and Camp Algor."

Some correspondence is included at this point, to show that General Miles had sought the co-operation of General Garcia to harrass the Spanish troops and prevent reinforcements getting into Santiago, which the Cuban general readily promised, regarding General Miles' request as orders.

Coming to the operations against Santiago the report tells briefly of the landing of the United States troops and quotes Shafter's telegraphic account of the battle of El Caney. He says:

"And on the next day the following dispatch was received:

"Playa de Este, July 3, 1898.
(Camp near Seville, Cuba.)

"The Secretary of War, Washington:

"We have the town well invested on the north and east, but with a very thin line. Upon approaching it we find it of such a character and the defenses so strong that it will be impossible to carry it by storm with my present force and I am seriously considering withdrawing about five miles and taking up a new position on the high ground between the San Juan river and Siboney, with our left at Sardinero, so as to get out supplies to a large extent by means of the railroad which we can use, having engines and cars at Siboney."

He reports the receipt of the dispatch describing the ills of the army and the appeal to Admiral Sampson to force the harbor entrance, all of which has already been published in General Shafter's reports. General Miles' own telegram of congratulation is also given, winding up as follows:

"I expect to be with you within one week with strong reinforcements."

General Shafter's reply was that he was master of the situation, could hold the army for any length of time, and added:

"I am delighted to know that you are coming, that you may see for yourself the obstacles which this army had to overcome. My only regret is the great number of gallant souls who have given their lives for our country's cause."

Decided on Reinforcements.

Then follows Shafter's dispatch to Adjutant General Corbin of July 4, saying Santiago could be taken in a few hours if Sampson would force an entrance. If the army alone was to do it, he would require 15,000 troops." General Miles says that on receipt of these communications it was decided that he should immediately go to Santiago with reinforcements.

He purposed landing on the west side of the harbor, to open the entrance or take the Spanish in the rear. Arriving off Santiago Admiral Sampson came aboard the Yale and cordially acquiesced in the plan. Next he went ashore and opened communication with Shafter who said he had enough troops on the east side. Orders were given to land reinforcements.

Continuing, General Miles says that after consulting next morning personally with General Shafter the latter sent a communication to General Toral saying the commanding general of the American army had arrived in his camp with reinforcements, and "that we desired to meet him between the lines at any time agreeable to him." He replied that he would see us at 12 o'clock the following day. That evening I became apprised of the fact that negotiations regarding a surrender had been pending between the commanding general and the Spanish commander, but no definite conclusion has been reached.

"The yellow fever had broken out among the United States troops and General Miles cabled to Washington the suggestion that it was a case where discretionary authority should be granted."

The Meeting With Toral.

He tells how he (Miles) with his staff, General Shafter and others met Toral and the (Miles) told the latter that his government was determined to capture or destroy the Spanish force if it took 50,000 men; that he himself had sufficient reinforcements to do it and that we offered him liberal terms, naming them and giving Toral until daylight to decide. Upon Toral's appeal, General Miles extended this time limit until 12 o'clock noon. The report continues:

"After a thoroughly examining the entire portion of the siding along the trenches from right to left, I returned to General Shafter's headquarters. Before reaching that point I received the following cablegram from Washington in reply to mine of the evening before:

"Washington, July 13.

"Received 2:15 p. m.

"Major General Miles:

"You may accept surrender by granting parole to officers and the men, the officers retaining their side arms. The officers and men after parole to return to Spain, the United States assisting. If not received then assault, unless in your judgment an assault would fail. Consult with Sampson and pursue such course as to the assault as you jointly agree upon. Matters should be settled promptly.

"R. A. Alger Secretary of War.

"This left the matter entirely to my discretion—to accept surrender, order an assault or withhold the same."

Toral's Reply.

General Miles then requested Sampson to be ready to cover the landing of the troops next day and instructed General Henry accordingly. Everything was in readiness, in plain sight of the Spanish commander, when the latter addressed a letter to the "general in charge of the American forces," inclosing Blanco's authorization to agree on capitulation on the basis of repatriation of the Spanish troops and asking that the answer of the Madrid government be awaited. Toral himself suggested the designation of commissioners to agree upon the capitulation. At the following meeting Toral asked that before final action was taken the Madrid government should approve, though he was sure they would not fail to endorse his action. General Miles was satisfied of his sincerity and after stating that "we would accept surrender," telegraphed Secretary Alger as follows:

"General Toral formally surrendered troops of his army corps and division of Santiago on terms and understanding that his troops would be returned to Spain. General Shafter will appoint commissioners to draw up conditions of arrangements for carrying out terms of surrender. This is very gratifying to General Shafter and the officers and men of his command are entitled to great credit for their tenacity and fortitude in overcoming almost impassable objects which they have encountered."

He also informed Shafter that he could appoint the commissioners, as he shows by an attached order, and gave orders for the separation of the fever-infected troops. Included in these orders is a cablegram from Secretary Alger, dated July 14, which says:

Ordered to Porto Rico.

"The conditions are such, on account of yellow fever, have ordered further shipments of troops to Santiago to cease. We are now arranging transportation of 25,000 men for Porto Rico. As soon as matters are settled at San Iago, I think you had better return and go direct with the expedition. Yellow fever breaking out in camp at Santiago will, I fear, deprive you of our forces there; however, that can be determined later. As soon as Santiago falls, the troops must all be put in camp as comfortable as they can be made and remain, I suppose, until the fever has had its run. It is the most difficult problem to solve, but we are sure you and General Shafter with the aid of the surgeons in charge will do all that can be done."

General Miles replied that he had anticipated the advice as to the troops and would consult with Sampson as to rendezvousing the troops at Porto Rico or an adjacent island. He also telegraphed General Henry at Siboney and Admiral Sampson that the enemy had surrendered. He added that there was some delay in the final capitulation owing to a disagreement over the disposition of the Spanish small arms.

Returning to Siboney, which he partially burned, he received this dispatch:

July 16.

General Miles: They surrender.

Shafter.

Upon which he sent renewed congratulations and gave further instructions as to the care of the troops, including some recommendations by Chief Surgeon Greenleaf and other general officers. He also directed General Shafter to make daily reports to headquarters of conditions. The message called forth the following exchange of telegrams:

Correspondence With Shafter.

Siboney, July 17.

"General Miles, On Board Yale:

"Letters and orders in reference to movement of camp received and will be carried out. No one is more anxious than myself to get away from here. It seems from your orders given me that you regard my force as a part of your command. Nothing will give me greater pleasure than serving under you, and I shall comply with all your requests and directions but I was told by the secretary that you were not to supersede in command here. I will furnish the information as to condition of command to Gilmore, adjutant general, army headquarters.

"Shafter Major General."

Headquarters of the Army,
Playa del Este, July 18.

"General Shafter:

"Telegram received. Have no desire and have carefully avoided any appearance of superseding you. Your command is a part of the United States army, while I have the honor to command, having been duly assigned thereto and directed by the president of the United States to go wherever I thought my presence required and give such general directions as I thought best concerning military matters, and especially directed to go to Santiago for a special purpose. You will also notice that the order of the secretary of war of July 13 left the matter to my discretion. I should regret that any event would cause either yourself or any part of your command to cease to be a part of mine. Very truly yours.

"Nelson A. Miles, Major General,
"Commanding U. S. A."

Then follow some telegrams instructing

CAROLINA RACE WAR

[illegible] Shoot Down Negroes

Newspaper Office Burned and a Number of Men Killed—

Serious Race Troubles Have Also Broken Out

in Portions of South Carolina.

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 10.—After a day of bloodshed and turbulence, Wilmington has subsided tonight into comparative peacefulness. Eight negroes were killed and three white men wounded during the day, one of them, William Mayo, seriously.

Tonight the city is in the hands of a new municipal government and law and order is being established. This afternoon the board of aldermen resigned one by one. As each alderman vacated the remainder elected a successor named by the citizens' committee until the board was changed legally. They resigned in response to public sentiment. The new board is composed of conservative Democratic citizens.

The mayor and chief of police then resigned and the new board elected their successors. Ex-Representative Waddell was elected mayor and E. G. Parmalee chief of police. The first act of the new government was to swear in 250 special policemen chosen from the ranks of reputable white citizens. They are vested with all the authority of the law and will take charge of the city. The citizens' committee will remain on guard throughout the town to prevent attempts at incendiarism. The new government will devote its attention to restraining recklessness among the whites as well as keeping down lawlessness among the negroes. Further trouble of a general or serious nature is not expected.

A crowd was formed tonight to take from the jail and lynch two negroes, Thomas Miller and Ira Bryant, who were arrested today, charged with making threats, and were regarded as dangerous cases. The mayor, Colonel Waddell, promptly prohibited the assembling of the crowd at the jail and he, himself, headed a guard of 25 men with Winchesters to guard the prisoners.

Race Troubles Have Also Broken Out in Portions of South Carolina.

Newspaper Office Burned and a Number of Men Killed—

Serious Race Troubles Have Also Broken Out in Portions of South Carolina.

[illegible] Shoot Down Negroes

[illegible] RACE WAR

[illegible] Shoot Down Negroes

Newspaper Office Burned and a Number of Men Killed—

Serious Race Troubles Have Also Broken Out

in Portions of South Carolina.

[illegible] EXCITING DAY.

White Men Armed and Organized Took Law Into Their Own Hands.

Washington, Nov. 10.—A Star special from Wilmington, N. C., says:

Events have moved quickly in Wilmington this morning and the white people have made good their threats to take vengeance upon the negro newspaper which published the editorial derogatory to white women.

At 7:30 o'clock the negroes not having responded to the demand for the removal of the press in the Record, the negro newspaper, ex-Representative Waddell, the chairman of the white committee of 25, repaired to the light infantry armory, where he was to meet the citizens by appointment.

Eight o'clock was the last hour of grace for the negroes to reply, and that hour passed without an answer being received. The citizens then waited half an hour for reinforcements. In the meantime armed men had begun to gather in the wide street in front of the armory. They carried rifles, shotguns and ammunition, and the assemblage included some of the most solid citizens of the town.

At 8:30 o'clock the procession, headed by ex-Representative Waddell and the committee of 25, moved in the direction of the Record printing shop. At along the line of march the procession was joined by armed citizens, and when the negro quarter was reached the negroes could be seen a few blocks away, running into their houses.

When the crowd arrived in front of the Record office, a two-story frame building, picket lines were thrown out across the streets and squads of men sent to squares in the neighborhood.

Leader Waddell, with rifle on his shoulder, went to the door of the building and knocked, but there being no response the door was soon burst open. The citizens surged into the place and commenced the work of destruction. The furniture was smashed and thrown into the street, the floors were gutted of moveables and the building was fired and destroyed.

Some one turned in a fire alarm, and when the engines responded the crowd discharged their weapons and a fusillade of guns and pistols and shouts filled the air. The affair was soon over, however, and no one was hurt. The publishing house was destroyed, but the neighboring property saved.

The colored editor, Manley, his brother, and their associates, have fled and could not be found by the citizens.

After destroying the printing house the marchers returned to the armory, where they had left a rapid-fire machine gun mounted in a wagon ready to be dispatched to the scene if a battle should occur. The leaders of the crowd said subsequently that it was not the intention to burn the Record building, that it was the work of some rash persons or by accident and did not have the concurrence of the committee.

Today's action of the whites was the sequel to yesterday's meeting at the county courthouse and that of the committee of 25 in the afternoon, as a result of which the negroes were given until this morning to return an answer for the demand for the removal of the press and the cessation of the publication of the Record.

Last night was an anxious one for the citizens in the residence section. About 8 o'clock a street car came into the business section and reported that the negroes had fired into it and that the passengers had returned the fire. A car loaded with armed men was soon speeding toward the scene of trouble, but the offenders escaped. The entire eastern end of the town was aroused and armed men were in the street cars and on every corner.

In the negro district 30 or 40 young negroes were assembled, but they were not armed and not violent, and the elder men said they did not contemplate trouble and sincerely hoped for peace. All night long the whites kept guard about the business and residence sections, but no incident occurred to disturb the night.

At 10:30 o'clock the scene shifted to another section of the city. Scarcely had the marchers disbanded at the armory before word was passed along that 300 or 400 negro laborers at the great cotton compress had knocked off work and were assembling. The armed men hurried to the river front and took positions at the head of the streets leading to the docks. The negroes gathered in groups of 15 or 20, huddled together, and apparently very much excited. They were in a state of panic. Their wives hurried to them with reports that the whites were burning the negro quarters and were shooting the people and begged their husbands to come home, and the whole force quit work. The white leaders endeavored to calm the excited men, told them no harm was intended, and advised that they return to work.

There was no violent talk nor threats by the negroes. In all the disturbances the local authorities made no show of asserting themselves and not a policeman is around. The preservation of order is practically vested in the committee of 25, who are now trying to restore order, quiet the situation, and hold in check the reckless element among the whites. The rapid-fire machine gun on a wagon, manned by a crew armed with Winchesters, was brought down in front of the postoffice, but on the advice of the leaders, was hauled there.

Soon after 11 o'clock word was brought that reinforcements were needed in the negro section of Brooklyn. The men were sent. Twenty minutes later news came that there had been a collision between the whites and blacks and that blood had been shed. As a result of the trouble at Brooklyn it is believed that the number of negroes who have been killed will be four. A white man named Mayo, who was shot in the stomach, has since died. Another white man was hurt. The situation is quiet at the scene of the trouble now. The negroes have gone into their houses. Squads of men are now halting all the negroes on the street and taking their pistols from them wherever found.

A later dispatch to the Star says between 1 and 2 o'clock there were several skirmishes. The total casualties at 2 p. m. were eight negroes killed, three wounded, and three white men wounded—Mayo, Chadwick and Pharo. Mayo is not dead, as before reported, but is shot through the lungs.

About 12:30 o'clock two white men passing a house were fired upon. A detachment immediately surrounded the house and took away five negroes. It was at first proposed to kill them, but it was finally decided to put them in jail. Another negro in the house broke and ran, but before proceeding very far was shot down. The negro who shot Mayo was recognized, it was claimed, and a detachment found him at his house. He was riddled with bullets and left dead. The reinforcements from Goldsboro have been turned back and the committee of 25 is considering means of preserving order. The plan most in favor is to appoint a sub-committee of six or seven men to take supreme charge of the city, superseding the mayor and other authorities.

Special trains are being run into Wilmington from other towns with reinforcements and arms. Goldsboro started 500 men. Laurinburg has started 150, and other places have offered help if needed. The light infantry, a regular state militia organization, will probably take command of the situation here, and its officers direct the patrolling and guarding of the city. It is understood that the governor has given his sanction to this plan and if carried out it will have a salutary effect. The local detachment of United States naval reserves in fatigue uniforms, dragging their new one-pounder rapid-fire gun, are now at the scene of the trouble, together with the light infantry and several hundred armed citizens. But there is nothing to shoot at. The negroes have disappeared.

[illegible] EXCITING DAY.

White Men Armed and Organized Took Law Into Their Own Hands.

[illegible] SAVE ASYLUM.

Sensational Stories Afloat in Regard to the Pueblo Institution.

Pueblo, Colo., Nov. 10.—Highly sensational stories are afloat in regard to discoveries that are said to have been made at the state insane asylum in this city by a sub-committee of the state board of charities and corrections that has been in session for the past two days. The reports are to the effect that there has been gross cruelty to patients in several of the wards in that they have been left without attendants at night; that they do not receive proper medical attention; that patients are not examined with proper frequency as to their recovery; that the crowded condition of the institution is due to the fact that attendants are given several rooms each in a number of cases, and that under the present arrangements patients may get sick and die in the night without the fact of their illness becoming known until the discovery of the bodies in the morning. Indeed, it is said that in one case a member of the board of charities and corrections found the dead body of a patient that was unknown to the management. It is further alleged, according to these reports, that a woman who had been a patient of the institution for several years was recently delivered of a child. The investigation started yesterday and will be resumed some time next week. Meanwhile the members of the committee refuse to confirm or deny the reports. Dr. Thombs, superintendent of the asylum, declined to be interviewed on the subject.

AFTER BIG GAME.

Western Slope Hunting Association Organized.

Special to the Gazette.

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NEVADA VOTE.

The Silver State Has Probably Elected a Straight Republican Governor.

Reno, Nev., Nov. 10.—Out of a total vote heard from of 5,738, Newlands, for congress, has 2,496 to Wren's 1,701. McMillan, Republican, for governor, has 2,062; Sadler, Silver, 1,721; McCullough, Populist, 616; Russell, Democrat, 979, showing McMillan to have a plurality of 341.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Republicans Have Majority in Legislature and Three Congressmen.

Parkersburg, W. Va., Nov. 10.—A. B. White, secretary of the Republican state committee, says:

"The West Virginia legislature is Republican in both branches, senate by 9, house by three. This insures a Republican United States senator."

Complete returns show that the Republicans elect Dovener in the first, Dayton in the Second and Freer in the fourth congressional district and the Democrats Johnson, in the Third district.

[illegible] DAY DATE.

He Offers Reward for Conviction of Anyone Attempting Bribery.

Philadelphia, Nov. 10.—United States Senator Quay tonight announced his candidacy for re-election to his present office. He said:

"All of my friends have been aware of my personal apathy to another term in the senate, but those prominent in the late crusade against the Republican state and legislative candidates chose to force the issue. They have made it imperative that I shall be a candidate for re-election. The gage of battle is accepted. The result is in the hands of the Republican members of the incoming legislature, a very large proportion of whom are my political and personal friends. Throughout the campaign just closed enormous sums of money were used to defeat Republican legislative candidates. I have no doubt efforts will be made to tamper with some of the members-elect, but they will not be successful. The attempt to purchase the United States senatorship two years ago did not succeed, nor will a similar attempt succeed now, bargain counter methods having been repudiated by the people of this state."

Senator Quay then offers a reward of $10,000, or information leading to the arrest and conviction of anyone endeavoring to bribe any state senator or representative elect, the money being on deposit with his bankers.

IN CALIFORNIA.

Republicans Practically Have Everything Their Own Way.

San Francisco, Nov. 10.—With 755 precincts still to hear from, Gage, Rep., for governor, leads Maguire, Dem., by 23,826 votes. The Republicans have surely elected all the rest of the ticket, excepting secretary of state and Van Fleet for supreme judge. The congressional delegation will stand six Republicans, one Democrat, DeVries, in the Second district, being the only successful Democratic congressional candidate. In the First district with 235 precincts still unreported, Barham, Republican, leads Seawell, Democrat, by 1,201 votes. In the Seventh, with 199 precincts out of 500 missing, Needham, Republican, has 1,010 votes more than Castle, Democrat. It is not probable that the result in either the First or Seventh districts will be changed by the complete returns. The legislature will stand:

Senate—Republicans, 27; Democrats, 13.

Assembly—Republicans, 57; Democrats, 23.

This will give the Republicans a clear majority of 48 on joint ballot and assures the election of a Republican United States senator.

OUT OF THE FRYING PAN.

Iowa Boy Who Escaped Death at Santiago is Coming Home.

Des Moines, Iowa, Nov. 10.—Osborne W. Dieguan, the Iowa boy who was on the Merrimac with Hobson at Santiago, will arrive at Stuart, his mother's home, on Friday. The girls of the town have organized to line up and one and all will kiss him at the depot. The citizens will give him a reception Saturday.

VIOLENCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Election Row Precipitated a War In Which Many Fatalities Have Resulted.

Washington, Nov. 10.—A special to the Post from Greenwood, S. C., says:

Five negroes lay dead at Rehoboth all day along the roadside, another was killed today and four others are likely dead and lost in the woods. One white man was buried, three others lie at the point of death and more have been wounded. Four heads of families have left the country and armed troops of countrymen are securing the country hunting other victims. All of this is the outcome of an election row.

Following is a list of dead and wounded:

J. I. BATHRIDGE, white, killed at polls.
THOMAS TOLBERT, white, mortally wounded.
WADE HAMPTON MCKINNEY.
JAMES WILLIAMS.
DRAYTON WATTS.
LUM JACKSON.
All colored, killed yesterday.
Wounded:
Sidney Tolbert, 15 years old, dangerously wounded.
John S. Tolbert, white, collector of the port at Charleston, and chairman of the Republican state executive committee, wounded.
Stewart Miller, white, mortally wounded in head.
C. Fleming, white, shot in shoulder.
M. J. Younger, shot in foot.
Clevo Armstrong who tried to protect the negroes, shot in the neck.

In addition to these two and likely four negroes are reported to be dead in the wood near where the five bodies lay today.

The trouble was precipitated on election day when two or three hundred negroes at the polls opened a fusillade at the store in which the voting was going on. In the fight Bathbridge was killed and Tolbert wounded.

The second occasion for provocation was that a party hunting the slayers of Bathbridge was fired into, and one, Miller, fatally injured and Fleming badly hurt.

The arming of the negroes at the polls, the killing of Bathbridge, the firing from ambush, all conspired to kindle a flame of passion and when that will die down is difficult to tell. Jessee Williams and two others are said to have confessed to having taken part in the ambush.

The event of the day was the killing of Harrison. Down the road came a squad of men with Harrison at their head. The negro was put out in the road and was told to go toward the pile of four negroes. He started and there was a ring of rifles and Harrison pitched forward dead. Harrison, it is alleged was a member of the crowd that killed Bathbridge.

Parties were out searching all day for the negroes who, it is said, are ring-leaders in the rioting. The whites are particularly incensed against the Tolberts, and hold them responsible for the trouble. A party went to kill Tom Tolbert, but some prevailed on them not to kill a wounded man. John R. Tolbert, collector of the port at Charleston, and Joe Tolbert left the county and went to Charleston. Reed Tolbert has gone to Greenville. Ezra Tolbert is quartered with friends. His son was shot and this, with the plea that he is a non-partisan, has nine children and a wife, alone has saved him from death. A committee waited on J. W. Tolbert, assistant postmaster at McCormicks, and asked him to get out of that town. He left. Several in the mob today wanted to burn Tolbert's property, but better advice prevailed.

Fully 300 men scoured the country today around Phoenix, where the first trouble occurred, hoping to find that the bands of negroes said to be congregated in the neighborhood. The Tolberts are of good family, made fine southern soldiers and have been Republicans since the war.

The atmosphere seems to have cleared considerably this afternoon and no further trouble is expected. The whites are heavily armed and prepared for trouble at any moment.

Guards and regular sentinels were posted last night. The two negroes who are known to have shot Bathbridge have not yet been captured. Eight negroes have been lynched within two weeks' time in neighboring counties.

Ben Collins, colored, was killed [illegible] near Phoenix. He is said to have fired one pistol shot into the polling place and reached for another weapon.

STATE INSANE ASYLUM.

Sensational Stories Afloat in Regard to the Pueblo Institution.

Pueblo, Colo., Nov. 10.—Highly sensational stories are afloat in regard to discoveries that are said to have been made at the state insane asylum in this city by a sub-committee of the state board of charities and corrections that has been in session for the past two days. The reports are to the effect that there has been gross cruelty to patients in several of the wards in that they have been left without attendants at night; that they do not receive proper medical attention; that patients are not examined with proper frequency as to their recovery; that the crowded condition of the institution is due to the fact that attendants are given several rooms each in a number of cases, and that under the present arrangements patients may get sick and die in the night without the fact of their illness becoming known until the discovery of the bodies in the morning. Indeed, it is said that in one case a member of the board of charities and corrections found the dead body of a patient that was unknown to the management. It is further alleged, according to these reports, that a woman who had been a patient of the institution for several years was recently delivered of a child. The investigation started yesterday and will be resumed some time next week. Meanwhile the members of the committee refuse to confirm or deny the reports. Dr. Thombs, superintendent of the asylum, declined to be interviewed on the subject.

AFTER BIG GAME.

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The Vote in Edgerton.

Special to the Gazette:

Edgerton, Colo., Nov. 10.—Following is the vote in precinct No. 16:

Bell	32	Richards	32
Wheeler	10	Temple	10
Thomas	32	Thompson	32
Wolcott	10	Morath	32
Carner	32	Pershing	10
Noble	10	Ammons	32
Beckwith	32	Humphrey	12
Milsort	10	Gastin	12
Fesler	32	Gaughan	32
Roof	10	Goold	12
Adams	10	Jones	32
Temple	32	Montgomery	12
Wayne	0	Orr	12
Campbell	32	Cunningham	32
Hart	10	Severy	12
Grenfell	31	Coffin	12
Scott	10	Doran	32
Caswell	10		

Now for Business.

Pueblo Chieftain.

The campaign is over. The election has been held. The people have determined the result. The political fight of the fall of 1898 has passed into history. With it there should pass whatever of rancor or of ill-feeling or of jealousy or of personal difference it has engendered. The result is a matter of record, it cannot be forgotten. But the warmth of feeling that has very naturally been aroused should be put aside in the entire state and in every county and city and hamlet and town within its borders.

There is too much of other things, too many great openings for the upbuilding of our state and of our city and of our county for any harshness to be cherished or retained in the mind or heart. Colorado has need for all her sons and daughters to strive together for the common good of the cause we all love and to which we are all devoted. The state has reached a point where the energy and activity of all, exercised in one harmonious effort, will work wonders for the development of Colorado. Pueblo is throbbing with activity, industrial and commercial. Her factories are busy night and day. Her merchants and professional men are rejoicing in the great vista adown which may be seen a thousand and one good things that will benefit us all. The realities of the present are rich. The possibilities of the future are richer. Attainment hangs on our own efforts,

[illegible]

Gathered From the Right Sources by the Right Paper.

IMPORTANCE OF REGISTRATION

Something Regarding the Registered and Unregistered Stocks—An Offer by the International Trust Company—Something More About Eldora Riches—Portland Will Put in Drills and Pump—A. D. Jones and the Zenobia—No Fears are Felt.

Conversation with many of the leading mining men and brokerage firms yesterday brought out the fact that the new ruling of the listing and governing committee of the Colorado Springs Mining Stock association had been met with a great deal of favor. Reference is made to the regulation, requiring all listed stocks, either in the mines or prospects class, to be registered with some good trust company, bank or other financial institution.

It was generally felt that it would still further add to the strength and good standing of the association and while it was thought that it might possibly work a temporary hardship upon some of the minor companies it was in the end for the general good of the whole mining business.

From the list of 13 stocks with which the association started the number has now increased to 52. Of the total amount 31 stocks are already registered with the International Trust company of this city and Denver, so that the new ruling affects directly 21 companies that still remain unregistered. The registered and unregistered listed stocks are as follows:

HOW THE COMPANIES STAND.

Registered Mines.

Argentum Juniata,	Lillie,
Anaconda,	Matoa,
Cripple Creek Con.,	Mollie Gibson,
Elkton Con.,	Moon-Anchor,
El Paso,	Portland,
Favorite,	Prince Albert,
Golden Fleece,	Specimen,
Ingham Con.,	Union,
Isabella,	Vindicator,
Jack Pot,	

Unregistered Mines.

Franklin Roby,	Longfellow,
Fanny Rawlings,	Pharmacist,
Gold and Globe,	Rubicon,
Gold Crater,	Theresa.

Registered Prospects.

Currency,	Alamo,
Croesus,	Hayden Gold,
Ida May,	Lexington,
Magnet Rock,	Marion Gold,
Oriole	Silver Gold,
Princess.	

Unregistered Prospects.

Altamont,	Des Moines,
Banner,	Franklin
Bob Lee,	Findley
Creede and C. C.,	Mt. Rosa,
C. O. D.,	Mobile,
Cosmos	Trachyte.

Trust Company's Offer.

Messrs. Hall, Preston and Babbit the association's attorneys were consulted upon this matter before action was taken by the committee and agreed that the only safe way to guard against over issue was to insist upon registration. To make the thing unanimous and to do all in its power towards the one good end the International Trust company has consented to make especially low rates for all the unregistered companies desiring to remain among the listed stocks. This institution has enjoyed a practical monopoly in registering the companies doing business in this city and the management of the association look with considerable favor upon the offer of the trust company feeling that it will be a great help to all and especially to those companies affected by the new ruling and which may at the present time be a little cramped for funds.

Besides the listed stocks the Anchoria Leland, Acacia, Dante, Garfield Consolidated and Rattler companies are also registered with the International Trust company, and there are more coming.

Denver Republican Rot.

The frantic efforts of the Denver Republican to run on an economical basis and to spread out at the same time are noticeable in every column and department of the paper. Its mining columns are already the laughing stock of the entire community and if one wants to see what is not so they immediately turn to the Republican. The correspondents are not to blame for this but the management which calls upon its representatives to gather news, forward it to headquarters, attend to the circulation and push the same, collect bills and solicit advertising. As a consequence none of the work is done well and things which are horribly ludicrous appear time and again in its columns.

One of the many funny things gotten off by this paper's representative at Cripple Creek was the startling information that both Raven and Zenobia stocks were to be listed on the Colorado Springs and Denver exchanges. Someone has evidently been giving the unfortunate and overworked correspondent a "josh," for if there ever were any two stocks which are unlikely to be listed then Raven and Zenobia are the ones. They are both practically close corporations, 50 per cent of the Zenobia stock being held in and around the Hagerman office and the Raven stock being closely held by E. N. De La Vergne, Charles Noble and the Stark family. Mr. Percy Hagerman says that there never was any idea of listing Zenobia stock as there would be no practical use for such a step, and the same answer would in all probability also be forthcoming from the Raven management.

The Republican got off another funny one yesterday morning. The location of the Hart group was given as between the Wild Horse and the Mitchell. It is quite probable that not 99 people out of a hundred know where either claim is, and for all the practical use that would be served one might just as well locate New York as being between Falcon, Colorado, and Deal, England.

Exaggerated Reports.

A foolish report gained circulation yesterday afternoon that the Moon-Anchor company had lost control of its water in its gold hill property. Inquiry at headquarters brought forth the information that there was but the slightest grain of reason for such a report and that the whole thing had been grossly exaggerated.

It is true that development work will not progress in the sixth level quite as rapidly during the next few days and in fact not until the new pump is installed. This was ordered some time ago and it is expected to arrive at camp and be running full blast within three weeks. It will have sufficient capacity to handle all and more water than the mine has ever had with ease and what is more will raise the water to the surface instead of to the tunnel level as is now being done. The change will be welcomed as an economy as it is thought that it will be cheaper for the company to handle its own water entirely.

The reason for the exaggerated reports circulated is thought to be that there was a break in some of the steam pipes the other day and as a consequence control was lost of one of the small sinker pumps. The management has, however, another one in reserve and this will be in place and throwing water in a very short time.

No work, except in the sixth level, has been delayed by reason of the accident.

Pharmacist-Zenobia.

The office of the Zenobia company was approached with a light tread and a certain feeling of sorrow yesterday. The sad news had gone forth that the head, A. D. Jones, president and manager of the effervescent Pharmacist company, had broken into the Zenobia workings and was "swiping" the ore. But, strange to relate there was no wailing and gnashing of teeth among the Zenobia officials, and no trimming of crepe around the office. That matter was looked upon quietly and calmly as if it were an every day occurrence. In fact the officials seemed more inclined to fireworks than crepe and seemed to regard the bold, bad man as a puny quantity and the matter somewhat in the nature of a joke.

But information as to what was going to be done about it was a minus quantity. It was learned, however, that no "scrapping" was going to be allowed on the part of the ever faithful but over zealous Zenobia employes. The company was going to protect its interests by the law and not by fisticuffs and in the meanwhile the Zenobia officials did not seem to fear that A. D. would put the mine in his pocket and walk away with it.

Real Eldora Riches.

The Gazette made an attempt yesterday to tell about some of the riches of the Eldora district and especially those being found in the Virginia claim. But somehow or other the account of it got all tangled up and neither the full value or the full weight of the shipments reported to were given.

To get the story straight it was six and one-half tons of ore that was sent out from the Virginia which averaged better than $100 to the ton. The high grade took ran $1,225.72 to the ton and the screenings $51.43. The bulk of the ore had the good value of $93.27 to the ton.

Further statements concerning the Virginia will be found in another column and included in a number of interesting items from the Gazette's special correspondent at Eldora.

Portland Matters.

Every one, from the biggest bear to the smallest bull, who is in any way interested in the Cripple Creek district, agrees that the Portland is a wonder.

In a brief chat with the president of the company yesterday it was learned that new additions to the machinery will be installed in the very near future and, in fact, that it is expected any day from the east having been ordered some time ago. Part of the new plant consists of a 1,000 gallon station pump which is to be placed below ground and a 2 drill air compressor. This is a huge arrangement in its line, but is only supplementary to the 20 or 30 drills already installed.

All preparatory work for the reception of the new machinery has been made so it will not take long to have them in place and at work after they arrive.

The management is naturally feeling pretty good over the settlement made with the Granite company and the avoidance of litigation. The company can now go to work and secure patents for every foot of ground it owns and feel all the more secure therein for the future.

Mining Is Lively.

Mr. Norris Spriggs, representing Ores and Metals, was in the city yesterday. He travels around the state a great deal and visits all the mining camps from time to time. He is quite enthusiastic over the showing made in the different camps and the great activity shown there. Just prior to his visit here he had been in Chaffee county and through the new Whitehorn district. He thinks very well of the new camp and predicts that there will soon be a couple of railroad connections with the place. He was present at Salida on Mineral day, and was attracted by the fine exhibit of minerals and the tests made by panning the rock. This led him to go to Whitehorn where he stayed several days, found that what had been said about the district was true and came away with every faith in its future.

HAVE THEY BEEN BUNCOED?

Suspicious Circumstances Surrounding the Sale of the Ollie Lode to Creston, Ia., People.

Have Creston, Iowa, people been buncoed?

Mr. George W. Lloyd, the well-known mining engineer of this city and of Cripple Creek seems to think that they have been; and to the tune of $50,000.

Perhaps Messrs. Willis George Emmerson and Barney McCafferey, of Denver, W. C. Henry, of Cripple Creek, and Bilbow, Rex and other, of Creston, Iowa, can explain.

Some time ago the report was circulated that Creston, Iowa, people had purchased the Ollie claim for $50,000. The property is located on Signal hill near the western limits of the town of Cripple Creek. It is not a part of the district known to fame as here is not a producing mine around there. When the sale of the Ollie claim for the large sum of $50,000 was first made known the public classed it as an exaggerated newspaper story and was not inclined to believe. It seems to be true, however, that this enormous sum was paid for this claim, and the circumstances surrounding the sale of it are so surrounded with mystery that to one who knows any of the details the question naturally suggests itself, have these purchasers of Creston, Iowa, been buncoed?

Emmerson's Alleged Rake-off.

From what can be learned it would seem that Mr. Willis George Emmerson, himself originally from Creston, Iowa, and Mr. W. C. Henry were both vitally interested in the sale of the property, and rumor has it that the former's "rake-off" on the deal amounted to something in the neighborhood of $15,000. What Henry's share of the profit was is not known, and, whether Bilbow, Rex and others in the deal had a finger in the pie remains a matter of doubt. It would seem, however, that the difference between the actual value of the property and $50,000 allowed a wide margin for the distribution of profits to all and sundry who might have been needed in the deal.

Mr. George W. Lloyd's connection with this transaction was, of course, an entirely honorable one, but at the same time it allows the Gazette to present to its readers a most interesting story. It may prove to be a clever and persistent attempt at salting. It was so well done in fact, that Mr. Lloyd was apparently quite taken in by it at the start and it was only by repeated and close tests that he was able to expose what he claims to be a case of salting, which, if true, would show that the purchasers of the claim, who paid a good $50,000 for it, have been badly buncoed.

Introducing Geo. W. Lloyd.

On September 20th Mr. Lloyd was introduced by Mr. J. L. Franklin to Mr. Willis George Emmerson at the Alamo hotel. Mr. Emmerson stated that he wanted the Ollie claim examined and an arrangement was made by which Mr. Lloyd would undertake it. On the next day he went to Cripple Creek, arriving there at 9:15 p. m. He was met at the depot by Emmerson, McCafferey Henry, Rex, Bilbow and one or two others, and was at once informed that the examination of the property must take place that night. Upon asking the reason he was told that Mr. Emmerson desired to catch the train out later on as he must go to Denver. Upon learning that the Ollie claim was only a short distance from town and with but little development work upon it, Mr. Lloyd consented to go, so rigs were secured and the property approached.

Development on the Ollie claim consisted of a comparatively short tunnel and a shorter drift. Mr. Lloyd found that the bore had cut a vein between a phonolite and granite contact which was 12 feet wide. He told those who had crowded into the tunnel to stand back when he picked vigorously into the soft matter and took four samples. Two sacks full of from 75 to 100 pounds each from the north half of the vein and two sacks more of similar weight from the south half were taken. These, with the help of others, were taken out to the wagon and by the express agent of all were left with Messrs. Varney & McArthur, of Cripple Creek, for assay.

Suspicions Are Aroused.

In the meanwhile Mr. Emmerson's strong desire for a hasty departure seems to have abated, for he did not leave for Denver that night. This together with certain things said and done inclined Mr. Lloyd to the opinion that all was not right. Upon the next day he, in company with Mr. and Mrs. Rex, visited the property again. At the tunnel Mr. McCaffery was found on guard and he vouchsafed the information that Mr. Emmerson had left orders that no further samples should be taken. Mr. Lloyd expressed the opinion that it was strange to refuse a man who had been retained to make the examination, but the orders were positive. It was only upon the plea that the lady desired to take some samples back to Creston, Iowa, with her that permission was granted and a few samples taken. Upon the advice of Mr. Lloyd these were taken down to Colorado Springs for assay and were evening'd left with Mr. Dana.

In the meanwhile returns had been received on the first big tests made. The north half of the vein showed an average value of $22.20, the two assays going $25.60 and $18.80, while the south half averaged $11.20, the tests going $5.80 and $30.80. The pulp of these samples was afterwards checked within a dollar or so by Mr. Woodward of this city.

Then came the information to Mr. Lloyd that the samples left with Mr. Dana ran respectively $61.40 and $288 per ton and his suspicions grew and grew when he learned that the samples had in all probability been tampered with. It seems that shortly after they were left in the assay office that a stranger hurried in and asked to see the samples left by Mr. Rex. After a brief examination of them he exclaimed that they were not the samples desired but the ones left from the Jack Pot mine, and then made his departure. Further conversation with Mr. Dana elicited the fact that the reason why one of the samples ran so high was that it contained some sylvanite rock. This happened to be a substance foreign to the vein matter as examined by Mr. Lloyd, so the inference is that the inquisitive stranger did something—the something probably being the adding of sylvanite ore to the samples.

Another Examination Made.

By this time Mr. Emmerson had departed for Denver. Mr. Lloyd was in Colorado Springs and being still very suspicious, decided upon another investigation. He mentioned the matter to Mr. Rex, believing that he was working entirely in the interests of the Iowa people who were putting up the money, and they departed for Cripple Creek. He was surprised indeed to find Mr. Emmerson at camp to greet him, but he insisted upon a further examination and made it. Upon his trip he took with him a miner in whom he has implicit faith and confidence and who has worked with him for many years. They took with them sacks to contain the samples together with one attached to a strap thrown over Mr. Lloyd's shoulder. They dug still further into the vein and into parts of it unlikely to have been tampered with. A portion of the samples was put in all the sacks including the one with strap attached and the same deposited beneath the seat of the buggy. By arrangement with the miner it was agreed that if there was any suspicion of being watched that the sack with the strap should not be taken out of the buggy at once but taken care of by the miner and held in his cabin for the night. Arriving in town they were soon greeted by Emmerson and Henry. Upon seeing them Lloyd gave the word that they were watched and, when it came to unloading, the sack with the strap was left in the buggy, the miner living off with it and keeping it in his cabin for the night.

The other sacks were locked in Mr. Lloyd's office next to the National hotel and then the experts retired for the night. They were assayed the next day and the returns showed good values very much the same as the first tests had done and upon this evidence Mr. Lloyd was induced to make a favorable report upon the property.

Startling Suspicious Events.

But startling events occurred later which decided him upon withdrawing that favorable report unqualifiedly. A test of the general sample in the strapped sack was made by Mr. Smith, the assayer, which failed to show better values than $7 and $1.20 per ton, while still further samples taken in this night when none were watching and tested by Benedict could squeeze out nothing better than traces. This brought Mr. Lloyd to the conclusion that the samples left in his office for the night had been gotten at—the lock on the door was not an intricate or expensive one, and it was quite possible. Telegrams and letters from Mr. Lloyd followed to the prospective investors at Creston, Iowa, warning them that something was wrong, and advising them not to purchase the property.

For a time no thing was heard but later on there came along an investigating committee from Iowa. At first none of them approached Mr. Lloyd but in a day or so and upon the advice of Messrs. Spurgeon and Cassidy of this city, a Mr. Little also came to Cripple Creek to see about it. He advised Mr. Lloyd that some seven tons of ore had been taken out to be shipped to a sampler that night. Later it was discovered that some excuses had been made, so that it could not be shipped until the next day. Then Mr. Lloyd told Mr. Little of his suspicions. He advised him that an attempt might be made to salt this pile of ore before the morning, and he suggested that he arise with the early bird and make his own test. He was warned of the probability that chloride of gold might be used and to keep a sharp lookout. At about 7 a. m. he returned with a good sack of ore and reported that here were signs of fluid having been dropped around and that the rock had a peculiar yellowish tinge. He was then advised that washing in hot water would expose the existence of chloride of gold. It was treated in this manner and, sure enough, so the story goes, a goodly sized bottle full of the liquid was secured from the washing.

Wanted It's Money Back.

It is understood that after this Mr. Little upon the advice of Messrs. Spurgeon and Cassidy, demanded the amount of his investment back from Mr. Emmerson. The sum was placed at $2,000 and report has it that it was readily surrendered.

Since then it has become pretty well known that the $50,000 has been paid over for the claim. Other experts have been quoted as making favorable examinations upon the property, but their names have not been learned.

There was some talk about ore having been discovered in the Ama and it was represented as adding to the value of the Ollie, as the claims join each other. Mr. Lloyd has since examined the Alma workings but has been unsuccessful in finding anything that would show greater values than a dollar or two to the ton.

This is the story in brief of the sale of the Ollie claim on Signal hill to Creston, Iowa, people for $50,000. It is by no means a full story for there are scores of incidents still untold which throw lights on the transaction in one direction and the other. What the outcome of it all will be and whether the purchasers have been buncoed or not remains to be seen. Probably only the future development of the property or those interested in the deal can or will tell.

[illegible] LEASE WORK.

The Lease Has Been Extended and There Is Plenty of Good Ore in Sight.

Cripple Creek, November 14.—Work is being pushed with all possible rapidity on the Johnson lease on the Repuolic. Most of the work at present is being done at the 250-foot level. The lease has been extended and the lessees have now until the first of next February to take out their ore. There is plenty of good mineral ready to be knocked down, the pumps recently put in are proving ample for caring for the water and there is every indication that work from now until the expiration of the lease will be entirely satisfactory and profitable for the lessees.

E. C. WOODWARD,
ASSAYER and CHEMIST.
Telephone 313. 24 East Clown St.

[illegible]

Interesting Items Gathered [illegible] Past Yesterday.

[illegible] WARRANTIES GREAT REVIVAL.

Promise that the Company's Debt Will be Shouldered and the Property Actively Worked—H. A. McIntire of Denver Is the Man—"Joe" Hutchinson Is Lieutenant Governor Elect of Idaho—Riches from Eldora—Items About the Clyde—Colorado Springs Prize Winners—Listed Stocks Must be Registered.

If ever a company was counted as a dead issue that company was the Marinette. It had had three strikes and was out, as it were, but suddenly it has sprung into existence again and there is promise of it being actively worked and developed in the very near future.

The company has been heavily in debt for some time past, and has outstanding obligations amounting to $35,000 and over. On May 10 that portion of the Abe Lincoln lode belonging to the company was sold under judgment to the Morrell Hardware company of Cripple Creek for $1,119.30, but this represents only a fractional part of the indebtedness, the bulk of which, it is understood, is held by Mr. W. S. Stratton.

Shouldered the Debt.

Now, however, the management has found someone who is willing to shoulder the big debt of the company and to do besides a large amount of work on its property for the sake of securing a lease on the company's fractional claims for a period of three years. It would seem that someone at least has great faith in the future of the property, otherwise the agreement would not have been entered into.

All this leads up to an agreement which was filed with the county clerk yesterday by and between the Marinette Gold Mining company and Mr. H. A. McIntyre of Denver, as trustee. Mr. McIntyre is a brother to our councilman and broker, W. H. McIntyre, and is president of the State Investment company and is generally recognized as being closely connected with D. H. Moffat and Ross Lewin, president and cashier respectively of the First National bank of Denver. The agreement sets forth that the trustee is entitled to a lease on the Abe Lincon and Lone Star claims belonging to the Marinette company on the condition that he pays off the indebtedness of the company amounting to $36,000. On all ores shipped a royalty of 15 and 20 per cent, is to be paid on the net smelter returns and there are numerous other conditions as to the amount of work and class of work to be done.

Colorado Springs Prize Winners.

Colorado had a fine representation of minerals at the Omaha exposition which have been attracting great attention there all the summer. That they were appreciated by the experts as well as the general public is shown by the fact that Colorado carried off over 30 gold, silver and bronze medals. Cripple Creek, of course, made a very good showing and came in for its share of the honors. Following is a list of the prize winners from this section of the state:

F. M. Wood, silver medal for gold-silver tellurides from Gold Coin mine.

Mollie Gibson Mining company, silver medal for native silver nugget.

Elk on Gold Mining company, silver medal for telluride ores from Elkton mine.

W. S. Stratton, silver medal for telluride ores from Independence mine.

W. W. Montgomery, bronze medal for free gold in flourke from the Hull City placer.

Riches From Eldora.

O. E. Riekerson and Joseph Hutchinson, lessees on the Virginia in Eldora were down from camp yesterday exhibiting ore taken from the new chute recently encountered at a depth of 65 feet. The two lessees were jubilant over the showing now made in the Virginia and the samples which they exhibit certainly warrant the statement that they are in bonanza ore.

A number of the samples exhibited by the two gentlemen are literally covered with silvernite and in seams of tellurium which are flourine stained. They have just shipped a trial lot of the ore of six and a half pounds; the high grade ran 12 to the ton and the screenings 53. They have encountered the ore chute in a drift run at a depth of 65 feet and seem to have broken into the top of it. It has only been explored a very short distance and at present the rich streak is only a few inches wide but with development they are confident that it will widen out. A number of the rich samples are on exhibition at the office of W. G. Shancott, the real estate agent.

Cripple Creek never produced any finer samples than these are. Messrs. Rickerson and Hutchinson with Under Sheriff Cook and a number of other Colorado Springs parties have a few years lease on the Virginia. They assert that it will become one of the big mines of Eldora.

Pointers From the Pit.

The listing committee and the governing body of the Colorado Springs Mining Stock association have set forth a new ruling as regarding the listing of stocks. Hereafter it will be necessary for every company to have its stock registered with some responsible trust company, bank or other financial institution. Heretofore this has not been required, but it is thought that now is the time to make such a ruling as it seems to be very desirable.

It is argued that if by any mishap a listed company should over issue its stock that it would be inclined to "knock the spots" out of the market and the influence and strength of the exchange. Up to now no such thing has occurred and indeed there never may be but the governing committee desires to be on the safe side and guard against any accidents.

The Mining Stock association is now happily such a strong institution that it can demand such things which are for the good of all—the broker, promoter and investor alike. Owing to the safeguards with which the management of the exchange has surrounded its listed stocks, both in the mines and prospect class, they have become strong favorites with the investing and speculative public and it is desired that this good condition should con inue to prevail. This is one of the things provided for ever greater strength and security all of which will lend towards the maintenance of the good feeling.

Exchange Personals.

Members of the exchange, be they Republicans, Democrats, or Populists, were all mighty glad to hear of their old friend "Joe" Hutchinson's political success in the last campaign.

"Joe," if you please, is now lieutenant governor-elect of Idaho, and has found a fit reward for his party allegiance and good political work. Every one remembers Hutchinson, the old caller of the exchange. He was calling within 15 minutes after his arrival in this city and was calling within a few hours of his departure from it. He was irresistable from the start and during the much talked of "boom times" decided upon the purchase and sale of millions of shares daily. He left the city owing to his father's failing health, and followed him in the management of the Trade Dollar silver mine, at Silver City, Idaho, a position which he has successfully held ever since.

The fame of the exchange is spreading far and wide and brokers from other parts of the state are buying memberships when opportunity offers. We now have J. W. Young from Aspen, R. W. Beiswold from Victor, C. M. Miller from Cripple Creek and Samuel P. Beall from Denver. They are all enthusiastic about the business being done and say that there is nothing like it.

Mr. J. K. Miller, who sold his seat some time ago, has now purchased another one, finding it impossible in these busy times to do without it.

The lists of stocks are growing. Fanny Rawlings has been moved up from the prospects to the mines. Fanny Rawlings' near neighbor, the Big Four company of Leadville, is making application for listing. The Vindicator is already on the mines list and is a new comer while Princess Gold and Pinnacle have recently been added to the prospects.

Operations on the Clyde.

Mr. F. H. Pettingell returned from Cripple Creek yesterday. He has been in camp several days in the interests of the Clyde mine, which he is operating in conjunction with an eastern syndicate. The Clyde is on Battle mountain adjoining the Moose. There is now an electric hoist on the property and the shaft is down 200 feet. From this point a level is to be run a distance of 500 feet, in the level at the 100 foot station very fair assays have been obtained but so far no ore of any consequence has been encountered. The controlling interest in the Clyde is owned by capitalists of Detroit, Mich.

Mr. Pettingell also visited the Alsa R., joining the Moose on Raven hill. It belongs to the Golden Dale company and has now been leased to A. B. Colwell of Cripple Creek.

VINDICATOR CONSOLIDATED.

Some Facts and Figures Concerning This Prosperous Cripple Creek Mining Company.

Some times we have to go away from home for news. Here is an item, for instance, concerning the Vindicator Consolidated company from the Anglo-Colorado Mining and Milling Guide. This publication says that Mr. V. Z. Reed is financial agent of this company, which has a capital stock of $1,500,000, in $1 shares. There are 485,000 shares in the treasury, and a total issue of 1,015,000 shares. The directors—Messrs. F. L. Siegel, president of the Siegel-Barnes Live Stock Co., and the Scrimser Insurance and Investment Co., Denver); G. S. Wood, vice president; Adolph J. Zang, treasurer and manager (of the Ph. Zang Brewing Co., Denver, incorporated in England); P. J. Campbell, secretary and manager, and Philip Zang (founder of the Ph. Zang Brewing Co.)—are among the wealthiest and most prominent business men in Colorado, and the history of the company and record of its development are sufficient proof that its affairs are intelligently managed.

Mr. C. J. Moore, consulting engineer, last month reported on the properties, located on what is known as the Legal Tender spur of Bull hill, one of the richest and most productive regions in the entire district. Both of the steam railroads have spurs to this hill and these mines, and the properties of the Vindicator company are surrounded by some of the largest producing mines in the camp, among which may be mentioned the Lillie Gold Mining company, Victor Gold Mining company, and Golden Cycle Gold Mining company, all dividend payers, and the Isabella Gold Mining company, and the Independence Town and Mining company (Hull City placer), which are among the largest producers in the district, the latter having produced for August, 1898, over $100,000. The increase of the output from the mines of the company can be better understood from the following table giving the production for 1897 and for the first eight months of 1898:

Total gross production of shaft No. 1	$191,553 81
Cost of freight and treatment	79,071 42
Total net returns, 12 months	$112,482.42
Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, 1898.	
Gross production, shaft No. 1	$287,342.78
Gross production, shaft No. 2	12,820.11
Gross production, shaft No. 3	12,167.22
Gross production, shaft No. 4	4,453.20
Gross production, shaft No. 5	17,063.82
Gross production, shaft No. 6	3 650.36
Gross production, shaft No. 7	17,631 50
Total production for 8 months	$355,048.40
Cost of freight and treatment	107 099.51
Net production 8 months	$247,948.89

[illegible]

The Day's Business at the Colorado Springs Mining Stock Association.

Monday, Nov. 14, 1898.

Shipping Mines.

	Bid	Ask	Sales.
Argentum J.	21	22	4000
Anaconda	60½	61	200
C. C. Con.	7⅞	8	....
Elkton Con.	97½	97¾	20900
El Paso	12½	13	3300
Favorite	2¾	3	....
Franklin Roby	....	....	....
Fanny Rawlings	44	46	....
Gold and Globe	6	6½	600
Gold Crater	....	....	....
Golden Fleece	....	....	....
Ingham Con.	7	....	....
Isabella	26	26½	2000
Jack Pot	22¾	22¼	13225
Lillie	....	....	....
Longfellow	....	....	....
Matoa	30½	31	4000
Mollie Gibson	20½	22	....
Moon Anchor	....	1.16	100
Pharmacist	4¾	4½	12000
Portland	1.41¼	....	100
Prince Albert	2	2¼	....
Rubicon	....	....	....
Specimen	3⅞	4	7000
Theresa	8½	8¾	7000
Union	20½	20⅝	12300
Vindicator	1.01½	1.01	....
Work	11½	11⅝	85000

Prospects.

Altamont	005	....	....
Alamo	1⅝	4½	9000
Banner Gold	009	....	8000
Bob Lee	0015	....	7000
C. and C. C.	4½	5	....
Currency	3⅞	4¼	....
C. O. D.	5	....	....
Croesus	003	001	....
Cosmos	....	....	....
Des Moines	1½	2	....
Franklin	....	....	....
Findley	16⅞	17	45000
Good Hope	....	....	....
Hayden Gold	0075	008	5000
Ida May	....	....	....
Lexington	....	....	....
Magnet Rock	1	1½	5000
Marion Gold	....	....	....
Mount Rosa	18	19	....
Mobile	4	4½	106000
New Haven	2¼	2¾	....
Oriole	1¼	1½	7000
Pilgrim Con.	....	....	....
Pinnacle	....	3	....
Princess	....	2½	....
Silver Gold	....	....	....

Separate Sales.

MINES.—Argentum-Juniata, 1000 at 23, 1500 at 22½, 500 at 22, 1000 at 21¾; Anaconda, 100 at 60, 100 at 61, Elkton, 500 at 94, 800 at 94½, 100 at 95, 100 at 95¼, 1700 at 96, 400 at 96¾, 1400 at 96½, 1100 at 96¾, 200 at 96⅞, 2500 at 97, 600 at 97¼, 1000 at 97⅓, 1000 at 97½, 400 at 97⅝, 1100 at 98, 3600 at 98½, 400 at 98⅝, 1600 at 98¾, 600 at 98⅝, 500 at 98¾; El Paso, 500 at 12¾, 2300 at 13, 500 at 13¼; Isabella, 2000 at 26; Jack Pot, 2000 at 22½, 7000 at 22¼, 3000 at 22⅜, 225 at 21, Gold and Globe, 1000 at 6, 5000 at 5; Moon-Anchor, 100 at $1.15; Matoa, 700 at 32, 3000 at 31, 700 at 31½, 500 at 30⅝; Pharmacist, 6000 at 4½, 2000 at 4⅝; Portland, 100 at $1.42, 300 at $1.41¾; Specimen, 2000 at 3⅝, 5000 at 4, Theresa, 2000 at 8½, 5000 at 8¼; Union, 500 at 20⅞, 2500 at 20¾, 4000 at 20½, 4500 at 20⅝; Work, 450 at 14, 16,000 at 14¼, 16,000 at 14⅜, 1000 at 14½, 16,000 at 14⅝, 31,500 at 14⅝.

UNLISTED: Arcadia 2000 at 3; 1000 at 3, 5000 at 3⅜, 7000 at 3½; Buckhorn 14,000 at 2¼, 11,000 at 2⅜, 6500 at 2½; Bankers 1000 at 5⅞; Blue Bell 2000 at 5¾, 10,000 at 5, 8000 at 4⅞; Ben Hur 1000 at 4; Colorado City and Manitou 3000 at 2⅝; C. K. & N. 1000 at $5.50 per 1000; Gold Sovereign 20,000 at 3¼; Golden Eagle 200 at 2, 2000 at 2¼, 1500 at 2⅜; Goldstone 5000 at $6 per 1000; Gold Coin 1000 at $1.31½, 1600 at $1.32; Independence T. & M. 1000 at 51, Kimberly 10,000 at 2⅜; Monarch 2000 at 17½; Mt. Beauty 5000 at 5¼, 30,000 at 5½, 17,000 at 5⅝, Ophir 1000 at 9¼, Pappoose 12,000 at 17⅝; Reno 5000 at 2; Republic 700 at 3½, Rattler 500 at 2¼, Sacramento 500 at 1¾, 1000 at 1⅝, 100 at 1, Shannon 21,000 at $7 per 1000.

[illegible] SPRINGS MINING EXCHANGE.

Colorado Springs, Nov. 11.—The trading at the Mining Stock association today followed very much on the same lines as on Thursday with most of the stocks fairly busy but with a falling off in quotations towards the close in several instances. One of the surprises of the morning was the weakness in Elkton Consolidated, which in face of the 2-cent dividend declared yesterday dropped in price from $1 at the opening figure to as low as 97¾ on over 8,000 sales. Jack Pot was a favorite among the traders with a record of over 22,000 shares. It maintained its price from the opening to the close, 22¾ being the figure, but shortly after the opening it took a temporary bull swing and sold up to 23. There was quite a little Portland changing hands which made the latter slight decline to $1.42, while Union with 11,500 sales showed an inclination to improve with an advance to 21½. The most important feature among the mines stocks was the continued activity in Work, which had very near 50,000 sales and which started in at 13 and sold up to as high as 14¾. This quotation, however, did not hold until the close, although it was going strong at 13½ at the end of the call.

In the prospects stocks Findley was to the front again with 85,000 sales and 16¾ the opening and closing quotation. In the interim it sold up to as high as 17¼ and more stock sold at 17 and better than below that figure.

There was not much doing in Mobile and the price dropped considerably, over half the sales made going at 3¾. Alamo held steady at 4½. Other active ones were New Haven at 2¾, and Oriole with 21,000 sales at 1¾.

The activity in Mt. Beauty among the unlisted stocks subsided a little today, but from 4¾ on the opening sale of 5,000 shares the price advanced to 5⅝, at the close with a light block changing hands. Independence T. & M. also advanced a little during the call, the last thousand or so going at 55. Gold Coin was steady at $1.32 and $1.33; Gould at from 6¾ to 7¼. Gold Sovereign at 3¼; Blue Bell at 4 and better. Reno at from 1¾ to 2; Sacremento at from 4 to 4¼, and Pappoose at 1¾.

Shipping Mines.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Argentum J.	23¾	....	300
Anaconda	55	57	200
Cripple C Con.	7⅞	7⅞	....
Elkton Con.	97½	97¾	8150
El Paso	11½	....	....
Favorite	2½	....	....
Franklin Roby	....	....	....
Fanny Rawlings	45¼	....	....
Gold and Globe	6	6¼	....
Gold Crater	....	....	....
Golden Fleece	....	....	....
Ingham Con.	....	....	6500
Isabella	25½	26	1000
Jack Pot	22¾	22¾	22500
Lillie	....	....	....
Longfellow	....	....	....
Matoa	29⅝	31	....
Mollie Gibson	20½	21	....
Moon Anchor	1.16	....	900
Pharmacist	4¼	4½	27000
Portland	1.41¼	1.42½	2800
Prince Albert	2¾	2¾	....
Rubicon	....	....	....
Specimen	3⅝	4	3000
Theresa	7⅞	8	500
Union	21½	21⅝	14500
Vindicator	99⅞	1.01	....

Prospects.

Altamont	....	....	....
Alamo	4	4½	4500
Banner	0085	1	....
Bob Lee	004	0045	....
Creede and C. C.	5	7½	....
Currency	3½	3	....
C. O. D.	....	....	200
Croesus	0025	004	....
Cosmos	....	....	....
Des Moines	1½	....	....
Franklin	16½	17	85000
Findley	16⅞	17	85000
Hayden Gold	....	....	5000
Ida May	....	....	....
Lexington	....	....	1000
Magnet Rock	1	1½	....
Marion Gold	0005	....	....
Mount Rosa	18	....	....
Mobile	....	2½	11000
New Haven	2¾	2¾	7000
Oriole	1¾	....	21000
Silver Gold	001	....	....
Trachyte	2⅞	3	5000
Princess	....	3½	....

Unlisted Stocks.

	Bid	Ask	Sales.
Anchoria L.	72	....	....
Aola	....	1½	....
American Con.	2¼	2½	....
Arcadia Con.	2¾	2⅞	....
Acacia	4½	4⅝	....
Bankers	5¾	6¼	....
Ben Hur	3¾	4	....
Buckhorn	2⅜	2½	1000
Blue Bell	4½	....	5000
Battle Mountain	5½	57	1500
C. C. and Manitou	2½	....	1000
Colfax	....	....	....
Copper Mt.	2	....	....
Columbine Victor	1¾	1¼	....
Dante	6	7	....
Enterprise	3¾	4½	....
Ellipse	....	....	005
Emma Aimee	....	....	007

WEST END GROCERY.

112 SOUTH TEJON STREET.

PRICE LIST.

Harvest Queen Flour...$1.70
Silver Dust Flour (guaranteed)...1.60
Snow Ball Flour, second grade...1.20
3 gallon Jackets Syrup...90
Best Sorghum, single gallon...55
Best Sorghum, 5 gallons 2.25
8 lb Rolled Oats...25
Best Salt Slice (heavy)...07
" " (light)...08
Hams...10
Breakfast Bacon...13½
Soda Crackers by box...07
" " half box...07
10 lb. pail lard...60
20 lb. " ...1.35
3 bars Walker's Gem Soap...25
Best 40-50 prunes (new stock)...06
A first class Rio coffee...20
Cracked Hominy, 8 lb...25
Corn Meal, per sack...25

We want Potatoes, Eggs, Butter and Produce of all kinds, for which we will pay the highest market price.

We have made arrangements with a leading department store and a hardware store, by which we will take your produce and give you in exchange, Groceries, Meats, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Queensware and Hardware, all at the lowest possible prices.

Now is the time to lay in your winter's supply of provisions and Clothing.

FRED C. PLUMPTON & CO.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WOODLAND PARK.

The cold weather is interfering somewhat with prospecting in the hills, yet there is a large amount of work going on in all directions.

Braun and Bogart are still driving the cross-cut on the Stone Ezal, hoping to cut the vein soon.

Wilson and Healy opened up a fine body of auriferous sandstone at the foot of Bald mountain last week, upon one of a group of five claims recently located by Surveyor Meek.

The Frisco people are still keeping the people guessing as to what became of those zinc shavings that carried the results of an 80-ton run of ore—which, of course, is right, as it is their ground and mill, and their business. Your correspondent has some pretty correct information as to what said shavings amounted to, but is not at liberty to divulge the same at present, but being the owner of several sandstone claims in that vicinity would say that they are not for sale for less than $10,000 each.

N. W. Terrill, for seven years a resident of this place, in active business, left with "lares" and "penates" for Colorado Springs, where he will reside in the future. He is building a fine residence on Colorado avenue, in West Colorado Springs.

D. W. Gibbs and O. N. Abbott are in the Springs, having taken contracts on the new Terrill residence.

Tucker and Hackman have recently had tests on their vein, on Gold hill, averaging $20 per ton in gold, which is certainly very encouraging, considering that the ore chute is some 12 feet farther in the hill.

The management of the Midway mine, having devolved upon Sam Shaweross by the unfortunate accident which caused the death of his brother John, the mine is being actively put in shape for winter work, a new whim house, 10x10, having been built in the last few days and the shaft house put in good shape. Manager Shaweross is satisfied that it is only a question of time until they will be shipping high grade ore from the Midway.

The last publication of the Black Diamond group of lode claims, in Golden gulch, will be made Dec. 2, after which time the company will proceed to patent 20 acres of sandstone.

Will Storer et al. have posted notices of intention of applying for a patent on the Old Mose mine, on Little West creek, and will soon have a clear title to that property. It is one of the early strikes, having been made in 1881, long before the newspaper boom made West Creek famous.

Last Tuesday Constable Walker, armed with a writ from Justice Herrington's court, arrested Frank Welsh of West Creek for selling liquor without license. Welsh pleaded guilty and was promptly fined $50 and costs, in default of payment of which amount he went to the county bastile.

GREEN MOUNTAIN FALLS.

Hazel Howard is slowly improving after her recent illness.

James Hall is up from Manitou. He and Percy Reynolds are working their assessment on their claim, the Decatur.

Mr. H. J. Roche started for New Mexico Tuesday.

Mr. Farrell has received the stamps to place in the mill, and the latter will soon be in operation.

Mr. I. J. Woodworth was in town Tuesday to cast his vote.

Mr. John Dunn recently put his gun on his shoulder and wandered over the mountains looking for game. He saw a deer and shot three times, but missed.

Mr. George Sharrock of Divide has returned here and is going into the grocery business.

The lake is frozen, the ice is smooth as glass and the young people are enjoying the skating.

Election day was made merry by the school children, who enjoyed their new-fallen snow.

FALCON.

Mr. Pitman Scott, son of Mr. J. W. Scott, is reported dangerously ill. Dr. Logan is attending him.

Mr. Carreth night operator at Manitou Junction, is a boarder at Hotel Falcon.

Mrs. H. H. McEwen, who was reported ill last week, is now much improved.

There was not literary Friday night owing to the stormy weather.

The Falcon hotel is being whitewashed this week. Mr. T. G. Adams is doing the work.

Mr. Wallace Miller was in town this week.

Dr. A. J. Berry was a visitor in Colorado Springs this week.

Mr. Ralph Bradfield, a deputy sheriff of Colorado Springs, was here on official business Friday and Saturday.

Mr. J. McCoy came out from Colorado Springs on Tuesday to vote. He is serving on jury there.

Mr. Martin Rice has purchased a new piano and is taking lessons of Miss Midget Dyer.

Miss Annie McCoy is spending a few days in Falcon this week, the guest of Mrs. G. B. Langie.

Miss Midget Dyer has quite a class in music now. Miss Carrie Goe, Miss Nellie Dotson and Mr. Martin Rice composing it at present.

Mr. Forrest Woodside and Mr. Berry Robinson paid a visit to the county seat on official business on Wednesday.

J. A. Lalonde was in town on Sunday and reports threshing completed in this vicinity.

ELLICOTT.

The farmers of this vicinity held a meeting at the Mountain View school house on Monday evening, before election, to express their political views. Nothing occurred to mar the peacefulness of the occasion except a dog fight, which with the assistance of Brother Wager, was soon quieted. Messrs. Kennedy, Raaf and Curtis were the principal speakers of the evening.

Mr. Emmet Maddox is down from Brighton, on a visit to his brother, Mr. T. C. Maddox.

The farmers of the eastern part of the county complain of a very poor crop of potatoes this year, and are hauling what they have to Pueblo, where they hope to get a better price than they can nearer home.

Mr. Ally, the Ellicott road overseer, had a force of men and teams repairing the roads in this neighborhood a few days ago.

Mr. William Emery and wife spent a pleasant day visiting Mr. and Mrs. Custer on Tuesday, the 6th.

William Bandy is staying at the Crow's Roost ranch this winter, attending to the interests of Mr. Lockhart.

Master Tommy Applegate is staying at Mr. Leonard's for the winter, to attend school.

Mr. Willis Kearns and wife of Glen, accompanied by their niece, Miss Ora Lax, are spending a few days in Overton visiting relatives.

Mr. Emery has a fine stack of broom-corn millet to thresh as soon as he can obtain a machine.

Mr. Joe Edmunds is down from the gold camp for a few days, visiting relatives and friends.

W. T. Kennedy, one of our prominent citizens, has about 1,500 shocks of corn-fodder on his ranch this fall.

The Dyer threshing machine, which has been running all fall in this neighborhood under the management of Mr. John LaLonde, has been moved farther north by the owner, where he expects more work for his outfit.

Mr. Herbert Purdon and family have moved to Newfield for the winter.

Van Harding spent a few days on his place last week.

Mr. Ed From of Cripple Creek and Karl Wilson of Colorado City were visitors at Palmer's ranch last Sunday.

Mr. G. W. Custer is now busy building a stone house on his place.

FOUNTAIN.

Election is over and the "chief" is happy.

Charles Rhodes of Florissant spent Saturday and Sunday with relatives.

E. H. Kirk made a flying trip to Boulder within the last week.

Mrs. Frank Sherman will return to Gilt soon.

Elmer Virden of Pueblo, an old Fountain boy, spent last Sunday here.

Rev. and Mrs. Stamp returned recently from an extended visit at Chicago.

Major Foote of Denver is stopping with his family at Widefield.

Albert Rhodes, an old soldier boy recently from Tampa, spent last week with relatives in this city.

Major Hulbert, who has been visiting relatives at Detroit, Mich., the past month, returned home Friday.

Rev. Mr. Watson is holding a revival at the Free Methodist church at present.

EASTONVILLE.

Miss Page of Edlowe and her sister, Miss Della Page of Eastonville, were called to the Springs last Sunday on important business.

Miss Schwiser of Manitou is visiting her friend, Miss Pearl Ross of Eastonville.

Miss Elizabeth Kerr of Fountain is visiting her many friends here.

C. A. Mullaney was in town last Tuesday, acting as one of the judges of election.

Mr. Walter Whitmore has moved his family to the pleasant rooms over the postoffice.

Bernard Mullaney came from Elizabeth last Tuesday in order to vote.

About 50 representative citizens met at the opera house Saturday evening and took steps which they hope will result in closing the saloon of this place.

At the meeting of the I. O. Red Men last Saturday evening the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, We, the members of Uncompahgre tribe, No. 30, Improved Order of Red Men, heartily endorse the action of the committee of citizens, who assembled in the opera house this evening, and were successful in laying plans and raising funds to close the saloon in our town, we hope for all time. And we, as Red Men, pledge ourselves to do all we can to keep any other saloon from being opened here."

PEYTON.

Miss Libbie Wood spent Sunday with friends in Calhan.

Rumor says there will be a wedding soon. Ask the blacksmith.

Mr. and Mrs. O. Spangler entertained a party of young folks Sunday evening with music and an elegant lunch.

Miss Gertrude Wolfe returned to Colorado Springs Sunday, after a few days' visit with her parents.

Burke Potter and J. C. Zimmerman made a business trip to the Springs last week.

"All's quiet on the Potomac" since the election.

Edgar Wise was attending to business on Big Sandy Friday.

CALHAN.

On account of the stormy weather only about one-fourth of the number registered voted.

Mr. Charles Coonradt has purchased a piano.

Bert Westfall, the local butcher, went to Eastonville Wednesday.

William Jennings, who is employed by the Union Trust Co., is in this vicinity looking for cattle.

Mrs. Patten visited the family of Mr. Eubanks the past few days.

Ralph Bradfield was in Calhan on business Saturday evening.

Mrs. Lawrence Holden returned Saturday evening from Colorado Springs, where she has been for some time past under medical treatment.

Mr. Westfall of Eastonville was down Sunday.

Miss Libbie Wood of Peyton visited her father and brother Harry Sunday. She says she expects to come home every two weeks.

Rev. Mr. Bell preached Sunday evening to a large audience; subject, "Temperance."

Mrs. Bible and her two daughters, Dora and Violet, spent a very pleasant afternoon at Mrs. Bates', last Saturday.

Mr. Russell Gates and a party of railroad officials visited Calhan the first of this week, with the view of building a depot, which is very badly needed and which it is hoped will be highly appreciated by all the Rock Island patrons.

Mrs. McDermott, Mrs. Bible and daughters and Miss Lucy Woodring visited the school Friday afternoon.

Stiff necks seem to be epidemic in Calhan. Several of the young folks are going around with their heads to one side, like a cart with but one wheel.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

(All readers of the Weekly Gazette are requested to contribute to this department tested receipes for use in the household or any practical hints which experience has proved valuable in farm, in the dairy or in the home. Names of the contributors will be published or not as they may desire.)

A FINAL DIALOGUE.

Gabrie.

"The golden gates are open now;
And, glittering like a gem,
For your steam-heated wearing, stands
The New Jerusalem."

New Yorker.

"Before I trace a mansion in
Your city bright and fair,
I'd like to ask you, Gabrie, if
The 400 will be there?"

Chicagoan.

"I'd like to ask before I stop
And register with you,
Is it as 'I've' a town, old man,
As I'm accustomed to?"

Bostonian.

"I'll come, but let me tell you now,
That always I'll expect
Your city to be well supplied
With beans and intellect."

Philadelphian.

"I'm half afraid to try your town
Until I've had a test;
Will you assure me it's a place
Of quiet and of rest?"

Baltimorean.

"Dear sir, I'd like to ask of you,
Before I enter in,
Am I to get three times a day,
A dish of terrapin?"

Washingtonian.

"Dear sir, I'd like to ask of you,
If to your shady pools
Any pleasant fields I've got to come
By civil service rules?"

Atlantan.

"Blow, blow, your trumpet, Gabriel blow;
I will not heed the sound,
Unless your watermelon crop
Is ripe the whole year round."

Louisvillian.

"Say, Colonel do I, if I come,
Get, in your glorious clime,
A horse race every other day,
And whisky all the time?"

Denverite.

"Just count me out, old chum; I've heard
Your streets were paved with gold,
If you can't furnish diver streets,
I'll stay out in the cold."

Galvestonian.

"Ta, ta old fellow. Not this morn
The other way I'll roam,
N. J.'s mine. The other place
Is something more like home."

—(Life.

The Home Kitchen.

Where is the housekeeper's throne-room? Where reigns the household queen supreme?

The kitchen. This room is the grand center around which the household fairies dance. To all appearance, from the kitchen comes forth the potent spell that marks the day with good nature or peevishness. There is brewed that wondrous draught that goes straight to a man's heart.

What, then, should be the condition of this household laboratory? Perfect in every detail.

It has been said that the finest cooking is done in the most untidy kitchen.

This is probably an exaggeration, but it go for what it is worth; there are extremes to everything. From choice most people prefer cooking done in a clean kitchen in a tidy way.

Old farm houses are likely to have in them one large room, which serves as both dining-room and kitchen. If possible this should be altered. Either partition a kitchen from the large room or have a new kitchen built. Here the "house mother" spends the greater part of her time. On her shoulders rest the heaviest burdens, the greatest responsibilities. This is her throne-room. Surely she is worth her best jewels for this room that circumstances will permit. First, the walls of the room must receive attention. Several coats of paint of a cheerful neutral tint make the best finish for walls and ceilings. It will last a long time and is easily cleaned. The floor should by all means be hardwood. It should be kept well oiled. Simply wipe up with a cloth and clean water.

For the windows cheesecloth makes nice cheap curtains; have two sets, and they may be easily changed each week, with little work to laundry.

Drapery in the kitchen absorbs a mixture of smells, which becomes very offensive. So whatever curtains are used should be washable.

Have, by all means, a good easy chair in the kitchen. Try the size of your chair; have a good household paper lying handy. You will find many spare moments in which you can rest body and mind while in the kitchen.—(Farmers' Review.

Married Lovers.

They strolled along in a quiet way,
Neither one with a word to say;
He wasn't mopish, exactly, nor
Was she in the pouts or the tantrums, for
The sun was bright and the sky was blue
In a lovely way above these two;
And the roses bloomed in her fair young face
While in his there wasn't the faintest trace
Of the faintest sorrow or the slightest care;
But about the couple there was the air
Of something intangible, don't know what,
A kind of a was and I-wish-there-was-not,
As they strolled along in a quiet way.
And neither a one with a word to say.
Indifferent? May be. Unsatisfied? Yes.
Though neither a one would care to confess
So much as that. It was simply a case
Of what you will find in every place,
Be it country or town, large or small,
They two were long married, that was all.

—(Detroit Free Press.

Using Old Bones on the Farm.

The quickest and simplest method of utilizing old bones is to burn them in the kitchen stove and carefully save the ashes. In this way you get in the ash all the phosphoric acid and lime there is in the bone, but you lose the nitrogen, which goes off as gas in the smoke. Where the quantity of bones is small, however, and especially if the facilities required for either methods of using them are not at hand, and if the bones cannot be sold at a fair price, this burning of them is far better than to permit them to go to waste. Bone makes an intense heat and as far as it goes is a valuable fuel. Of course every thrifty farmer saves all the wood ash from the house, for it is so rich in phosphoric acid and potash that not a pound of it should be wasted, but every bit of wood ash (whether containing bone ash or not) should be religiously preserved. Every intelligent and thrifty farmer knows the value of a dressing of rich wood ash and fine bone meal. Except for the loss of nitrogen by burning, this home-made combination of wood ash and bone ash will accomplish nearly as good results as the famous unleached wood ash and bone meal mixture.—(American Agriculturist.

Stuffed Cabbage.

Cut off the stalk, remove the faded and outer leaves, wash thoroughly, tie the head up into a piece of cheesecloth, and put it into a pot of clear water. Boil 15 minutes, or leave until just wilted; remove, unfold the leaves to the center. Have ready one pint of equal parts of finely chopped cold beef and ham, well seasoned. Put in one layer of meat, then close over a layer of leaves alternately until the head is whole again. Tie up and boil one hour, or until tender. Serve with cream sauce, made as follows:

Beat together the yolks of two eggs, one-half cup of sugar, one-half cup of vinegar, butter size of an egg, salt and a little cayenne pepper. Put the mixture into a saucepan, and stir until it boils; then stir in one cup of cream; let it boil; and pour over the cabbage while hot.

Mrs. M. E. D.

Stuffed Rolls.

Take small rolls, and rasp the crust evenly. Cut around from the bottom of the rolls and set these rolls aside. Then scrape out as much of the crumbs as possible, taking care not to penetrate the crust. Mince well-cooked chicken, tongue, beef or ham, and add to two tablespoonfuls of the meat a tablespoonful of white sauce. The sauce is made by mixing one tablespoonful of flour with a gill of cream, stirring in two ounces of butter. Add a level saltspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper, and a dust of nutmeg, and beat all together until smooth. When the sauce is cold mix in any small shaved, finely chopped. Thoroughly mix and beat with the sauce and fill the rolls. Take the rounds previously cut off and place them at the end of the rolls, pile on a pretty dish and they make a delicious adjunct for supper or luncheon. If ham is used no salt will be required in the sauce.

Mrs. B. A. K.

Ripe Tomatoes for Christmas.

Mrs. C. R. S. says, in American Agriculturist: Before frosts come pick all sound green fruit from the vines, and carefully wrap each one in a 6x9 inch sheet of white wax paper, taking care not to twist as in packing oranges. Spread out in a single layer on trays or in shallow boxes, and place in a partial light in a cellar. To hasten ripening they may occasionally be exposed to the sun half an hour at a time. Once a week examine and pick out the red ones and those that may decay. This may be done easily as the transparency of the paper does not necessitate unwrapping. Thus I have a constant supply of plump, palatable and beautiful tomatoes till Christmas, usually, with trifling expense or trouble.—(Ex.

Testing Eggs.

For those who use many eggs, and do not possess a tester, there are many ways of determining the average freshness of this useful article. For instance, a fresh egg, if shaken close to the ear, will give forth no sound, nor any suggestion of movement from the inside. Or, given a slight solution of salt and water—for instance, a tablespoonful of the former to a quart or so of the latter—a fresh egg will sink to the bottom rapidly; after it is eight or ten days old it will not reach so low down, and a very stale one will float on the surface.

F. E.

Keeping Milk Too Cold.

A representative of a Maine creamery has been testing the skim milk of its patrons, and taking the temperature of the tank in which the deep cans were placed for cooling and raising the cream. Very much to his surprise, he found that many of them kept their milk too cool. He found the skim milk most free from butter fat when the temperature was nearer to 45 degrees. At 36 degrees there was from one to two-tenths of 1 per cent. more of butter fat in the skim milk than when it was kept at 45 degrees, or near that point.

A Very High Tea.

Miss Mandy Dersalx gave a very "high tea,"
And invited Alberta, Judith and me.
We were each offered tea in a wee china cup,
And a small crispy cake, which was soon eaten up.
Then with farewells, Judith, Alberta and I
Went home to cold turkey, baked beans and mince pie.

—(Emma C. Dowd.

Pruning.

There is a difference of opinion as to the proper time to prune an orchard, but a good time is when the knife is sharp. Visit the orchard often and cut off all water sprouts and superfluous limbs that interfere with their neighbors. Head the trees low. It will be more convenient to gather the fruit and storms are not so hard on a low tree as a high one.

For Voice Culture.

Bathe the chest and throat often with cold strong salt water. Drink freely of milk at natural temperature. This will enable a singer to retain strength and sweetness of voice to a great age.

For Granulated Eyelids.

One teaspoonful of skinned apple seeds to three tablespoonfuls of warm water. Let it stand for two hours. Bathe eyes night and morning. Use soft linen rag.

ROUGH RIDERS ORGANIZED.

Charles Wilson Tells of the Perpetuation of the Regiment.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

The Revolutionary War and the War of the Rebellion had their heroes and the great patriotic organizations of the country such as the Sons of the American Revolution, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the G. A. R., the Woman's Relief Corps, Sons of Veterans, etc., commemorate their deeds of valor.

The war with Spain, which has just been terminated with such glory to the United States of America and the Star Spangled banner, has had its heroes and the mighty deeds which they have done will be commemorated by future generations in organizations to be started when all the boys are back from the war.

One has already been formed, however, and none which can be organized will ever hold a nearer place to the hearts of the people. It has no name at present other than its official name, the First U. S. Volunteer Cavalry, or its popular name, Roosevelt's Rough Riders. The organization has been formed, however, and has its officers and its plan for self perpetuation.

Rough Riders Organized.

Charles Wilson, one of the members of troop K of the Rough Riders, who went with the five from Colorado Springs and performed such services on the field of battle as won for him a promotion from the ranks to a first lieutenancy, told a Gazette man a few days ago about the organization.

It was formed while the Rough Riders were in Camp Wikoff, at Montauk Point, after their return from the field before Santiago. The idea originated among the troopers and was by them communicated to the officers, who readily took up the spirit and the result was the organization. There will be annual meetings of the Riders. The first meeting will be in New York next summer, and each year a new place of meeting will be selected, it being the intention to have it a little farther west each summer until the whole country shall have had an opportunity to see the nature of the reunion and the Rough Riders together as a regiment.

All Will be Remembered.

At this meeting there will be a grand street parade, participated in by all the Riders who can be mustered into line. Every Rider who can possibly be reached by mail will be notified of the place of meeting and urged to be present. In case he cannot attend in person he will be expected to send a telegram or a letter telling why he cannot come, what he would have to say if he were there, etc. These letters and messages are to be read to the assembly of Riders and the writer will be cheered and praised for everything he ever did which showed his bravery or loyalty to the regiment and the flag.

The Regimental Medal.

Each trooper will have one of the regimental medals, it being a solid gold badge bearing as an emblem, a bucking bronco. The medals are to cost $6.50 each and each trooper will be provided with one. He will be supposed to secure it for himself if possible, but those who cannot afford them will probably be provided in some other way. Colonel Roosevelt himself has given half his salary while in commission to be expended for the purchase of these medals. The design is copyrighted in order that there may be no imitation and that none but bona fide members of the regiment may be allowed to wear it. There will be nearly 1,300 bona fide members of the organization. The exact number cannot be stated, says Mr. Wilson, because there were many recruits who never crossed the water to Cuba and a large detachment went south from Santa Fe after the regiment had departed.

While Colonel Roosevelt was heartily in favor of the formation of the organization and wanted to be a member of it, he wanted it to be an organization of the men and not of the officers. As Rough Riders all members will be on an equal footing. The fact that a man was a captain or a major will not count for anything more in this organization than were he merely a trooper. They all stand on the same ground. They were Rough Riders and that is the only qualification. Colonel Roosevelt, however, was not going to be allowed to be just like the rest, so the men made him vice president. The president for the first year is Lieutenant Colonel Brodie, who is from Phoenix, Ariz. He enlisted for whatever service should turn up, but was made a major at the outset. Later he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Where the Riders Fought.

In speaking of the fight at San Juan and La Guasimas, Mr. Wilson said: "No man who was a member of the Rough Riders can ever forget the experiences we had in Cuba. We felt that a great deal depended upon us and the outcome of the campaign leads us to believe that we were right. During all the fights there were 37 killed and 128 wounded. Most of the fatalities were at San Juan hill. At the battle of La Guasimas, on June 24, we lost eight killed and 32 wounded. Among the dead in this battle were Captain Allyn K. Capron and Hamilton Fish, jr., and two better and braver men never lived. At San Juan hill, on July 1, 2 and 3, there were 29 men killed. One of the most remarkable features of the campaign before Santiago, and which has received practically no comment, was the balloon signal service which attended the Rough Riders all the time. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the brave men who served in that hazardous work. The balloon was a large one and it went along with the Rough Riders all the time during our marches, a little higher than the tree tops and an easy target for the guns of the Spaniards. The occupants of the balloon would watch the trees and tall grass and whenever a Spaniard or detachment of them could be located the men in the balloon would call or signal to us who were below, telling just where to direct our fire in order to do effective work. The bullets of Gatling guns and Mausers whistled around that balloon, aimed directly at it, but in some marvelous way the men who were in it were not hurt.

He Got His Man.

"An incident which showed the determination in the hearts of the men there was the act of a member of the Tenth U. S. cavalry. Four of the colored troopers were going to the rear, carrying a wounded comrade, when a bullet from a sharpshooter's rifle struck the wounded man and killed him. One of the four colored men said: 'Let's go and get that Spaniard.' He started off alone in the direction from which the bullet came and in about 20 minutes came back dragging a Spaniard whose blood was yet warm, and there is little doubt but he had the right man.

"No man who was there will ever forget the bravery of Colonel Roosevelt. He rode up the hill, at San Juan ahead of everyone else and had his horse shot under him twice. The pony which he had there is one which he considers almost as dear as anything that I could name. He has the pony yet and will keep it until it dies. It is an old scrumpy bit of horseflesh, but he doesn't care about that. Colonel Roosevelt thinks lots of it.

"We brought back with us also a mountain lion and an American eagle which we took with us from Yuma, Ariz. Both are now in Central park, New York. A peculiar thing about that eagle was that every day while in camp in Cuba and at Montauk he would perch upon a tent and occasionally take a fly around the camp. He would always come back, however, and we were never afraid to let him loose. He seemed to know what his colors were and he always came back to them.

Sampson and His Thunder.

"On the day of the battle in front of Santiago harbor, when Sampson destroyed Cervera's fleet, there was lots of excitement in our camp. We were on San Juan hill, about a mile back from Santiago proper and about five miles from the entrance to the harbor. We could hear the cannonading and it sounded like heavy thunder. It was continuous and its reverberations were long and heavy, but we had full confidence that the Stars and Stripes were holding their own and were not surprised when we learned of the extent of the destruction.

"After going through what we did and getting back to Montauk Point we felt that it would be a lamentable occurrence for our regiment to disband to meet no more, so we formed the organization I have been telling you about. Just exactly what will be our programme each year none of us know and none of us care, for we know that once together again there will be the most enthusiastic reunion which could possibly take place."

The statement in regard to the financial condition of the Colorado Springs Aid society was erroneous in some respects. The society has a balance on hand of only $1.40 and unpaid bills amounting to about $130. The good work being done depends on the generous hearted people of the city for its continuance.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Margaret Duffy, Deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of Margaret Duffy, late of the county of El Paso, in the State of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the November term, 1898, on the last Monday in November next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to present the same for allowance, or be forever barred. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 31st day of October, A. D. 1898.

John Tracy, Administrator.

Haines & Johnson, Attorneys.

SPECIAL PURPOSE LIST

117 E. Pike's Peak Ave. Telephone 122.

3 Doors West of Postoffice.

2 lbs. Pure Pork Sausage...25

Porterhouse Steak	17½ and 20c
Loin Steak	15 and 17½c
Round Steak	12½ and 15c
Shoulder Steak	8 and 10c
Rib Roast	10, 12½ and 15c
Pot Roast	6, 8 and 10c
Rump Roast	10 and 12½c

2 lbs. Pure Pork Sausage...25

Corn Beef	4, 6 and 10c
2 lbs Hamburger	25c
3 lbs Pork Chops	25c
Fresh Oysters, per quart	25c

E. B. ROSS

NOTICE OF PUBLIC TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Carrie McGill and F. P. McGill, her husband, of Cripple Creek, Colorado, did, by their certain deed of trust dated the 15th day of April, 1898, and recorded on the 26th day of April, 1898, in book 257, at page 238, of the records in the office of the clerk and recorder of El Paso county, Colorado, convey to the public trustee in said El Paso county, Colorado, the following described real estate situate in said El Paso county, Colorado, to wit:

Lot numbered five (5) in block numbered three (3) in the First Addition to the town of Cripple Creek, which said deed of trust was made to secure the payment of their one promissory note bearing even date with the said deed of trust, for the sum of four hundred and fifty ($450.00) dollars payable to the order of The Fidelity Savings association on or before five years after date thereof with interest, premium and monthly payments at the rate of ten and 76-100 ($10.76) dollars per month, payable monthly on the last day of each month from and after the date thereof, and which said trust deed provides that the parties shall pay the taxes on the said premises promptly as the same become due and payable, reference to which said deed of trust is hereby made for greater certainty:

And Whereas, The said trust deed provides, among other things, that in case of default in the payment of the interest and premium or of the monthly payments according to the terms of the said note, and as the same mature, or in case of a failure to pay the taxes and assessments as the same become due, then and in that case the whole of the said indebtedness shall, at once, become due and payable at the option of the legal holder of the said note, and the said trustee is authorized at the request of the legal holder of the note, to sell and dispose of the said premises for the purpose of paying the said indebtedness, taxes advanced, and costs and expenses on account of the execution of said trust;

And Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of the interest, premium and monthly installments on said note from and after the month of April, 1898, and in the payment of taxes, and said The Fidelity Savings association has advanced twelve and 70-100 ($12.70) dollars for taxes, and there now remains due and unpaid upon said note the sum of four hundred and sixty-two and 70-100 ($462.70) dollars, with interest on said amount from April 30, A. D. 1898, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, together with an attorney's fee of ten per cent. of said amount, as is provided by said note and trust deed, and the legal holder of the said note has exercised its option by reason of said default to declare the whole indebtedness to be matured and to foreclose the said trust deed;

And Whereas, The undersigned is the public trustee in and for said El Paso county, Colorado.

Now, Therefore, I, Otis Remick, the public trustee of El Paso county, Colorado at the request of the legal holder of the said note and by authority in me vested by the said trust deed, do hereby give notice, that I will on Saturday, the 19th day of November, 1898, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, sell and dispose of all of the said premises, or such of the same as may be necessary, at public auction, at the east front door of the county court house in Colorado Springs, the county of El Paso, State of Colorado, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, for the purpose of paying said indebtedness and for expenses and costs of executing this trust, as provided by said deed of trust; rendering the over-plus, if any, to said grantors or their legal representatives; and giving to the purchaser at such sale a certificate of purchase reciting the purchase price, a description of the property, etc.

Otis Remick,
Public Trustee, El Paso County, Colo.

N. M. Campbell, Attorney, Colo. Springs, Colo.

First publication Oct. 19, 1898.
Last publication Nov. 16, 1898.

NOTICE TO HEIRS.

State of Colorado, County of El Paso, ss.
In the County Court, In Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Alexander Foxworthy, Deceased, notice to heirs.

The People of the State of Colorado, to Katie Carey and William S. Tuttman of San Jose, California, Alexander L. Foxworthy, Carrie Munkres minor heir, Albertie Munkres minor heir, Raymond Munkres minor heir and to the guardian of said minor heirs; to John Munkres of Chadron, Nebraska; Myrtle Best and Frederick Best minor, and the guardian of Frederick Best, whose place of residence is unknown, and the unknown heirs-at-law of said Alexander Foxworthy, Deceased, Greeting:

You and each of you are hereby notified that an instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Alexander Foxworthy, deceased, late of El Paso county, Colorado, has been presented to this court for probate and record, together with the petition of Benjamin J. Foxworthy praying that said will be admitted to record, and showing that he is named in said will to be the executor thereof and that he is ready and willing to accept the trust and office of such executor.

Said instrument bequeaths all the property, both real and personal of said Alexander Foxworthy, deceased, consisting chiefly of lot 1 in block 51 in West Colorado Springs, now Colorado Springs, Colorado, and certain evidences of indebtedness and promissory notes; that the 28th day of November, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., has been set for the hearing on said petition for the probate of said will.

Now Therefore, You and each of you are hereby notified to be and appear before the county court of El Paso county, Colorado, at the court house in Colorado Springs, Colorado, at the time above named then and there to attend the probate of said will before said court, and further to do and perform what shall then be required and adjudged by said court. And hereof fail not.

By order of the court.
Witness, Clay H. White, clerk of said court and the seal thereof hereto affixed, at Colorado Springs, county and state aforesaid, this
(Seal.) 20th day of October, 1898.

Clay H. White, Clerk.
Arthur Cornforth, Attorney.
First insertion Oct. 26, 1898.
Last insertion Nov. 16, 1898.

NOTICE.

To whom it may concern, and more especially to George J. Brovo and Frank Upp:

You are hereby notified that on the 14th day of December, 1895, the county of El Paso, state of Colorado, purchased at public sale in the said county of El Paso, for the delinquent taxes of the year 1894, the following described property, assessed and taxed for said year in the name of owners "unknown," to-wit: Pike's Peak lode, survey No. 7940, in said El Paso county, state of Colorado, and the certificate of purchase was duly issued therefor;

That afterwards said certificate of purchase was assigned to L. F. Curtis, and that said L. F. Curtis afterwards assigned the said certificate to the undersigned, who is the present owner thereof;

That the time for redemption of said property from said tax sale will expire on Dec. 14, 1898, and that on the 6th day of December, 1898, I shall apply to the treasurer of said El Paso county, state of Colorado, for a deed to the above described property.

Witness my hand and seal this 4th day of October, 1898.

Louise M. E. Brovo.

First insertion Nov. 9, 1898.
Last insertion Nov. 30, 1898.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of execution issued out of the clerk's office of the district court of El Paso county and state of Colorado, and to me directed, where we I am commanded to make the sum of eighty-five dollars, ($85.00) and costs of suit, the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against The Empress Gold Mining company, a corporation, in favor of R. L. Cone, out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said The Empress Gold Mining company, a corporation, I have levied on the following property, to wit:

The Wolverine, No. 1, 2, 3 and 4, lode mining claims, situated in the Cripple Creek mining district, El Paso county, Colorado.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named The Empress Gold Mining company, a corporation, in and to the above described property, on Thursday the 1st day of December, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the sheriff's office, in Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs, this 5th day of November, 1898. W. S. Boynton.

Sheriff of El Paso County.
By W. L. Cook, Under Sheriff.
A. Dahford, Attorney.
First publication Nov. 9, 1898.
Last publication Nov. 30, 1898.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the estate of Albert E. Tourzalin:

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday, the 21st day of November, A. D. 1898, being one of the regular days of the November term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, we Charles S. Maurice and Edward C. Perkins, executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, will appear before the judge of said court present our final settlement as such executors, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such executors, at which time and place any person interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, Oct. 19, 1898. Charles S. Maurice, Edward C. Perkins, Executors of the Last Will and Testament of Albert E. Tourzalin, Deceased.

First insertion Oct. 26, 1898.
Last insertion, Nov. 16, 1898.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Bartel Egger, deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of Bartel Egger, late of the county of El Paso, in the State of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs in said county, at the November term, 1898, on the last Monday in December next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 17th day of October, A. D. 1898.

Emanuel Metterer, Administrator.
First insertion October 26, 1898.
Last insertion November 16, 1898.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Belle Tracy, Deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed administrator of the estate of Belle Tracy, late of the county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the November term, 1898, on the first Monday in December next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 31st day of October, A. D. 1898.

John Tracy, Administrator.
Haines & Johnson, Attorneys.

SUMMONS.

State of Colorado, County of El Paso, ss. In the District Court.

William P. Bonbright, William F. Fisher and Irving W. Bonbright, co-partners under the firm name and style of William P. Bonbright & Company, plaintiffs, versus H. S. Stevens, doing business under the name and style of Stevens & Company, defendant, Summons.

The People of the State of Colorado, to H. S. Stevens, doing business under the firm name and style of Stevens & Company, the defendant above named, Greeting:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the district court of El Paso county, state of Colorado, and answer the complaint therein within twenty days after the service hereof, if served within this